

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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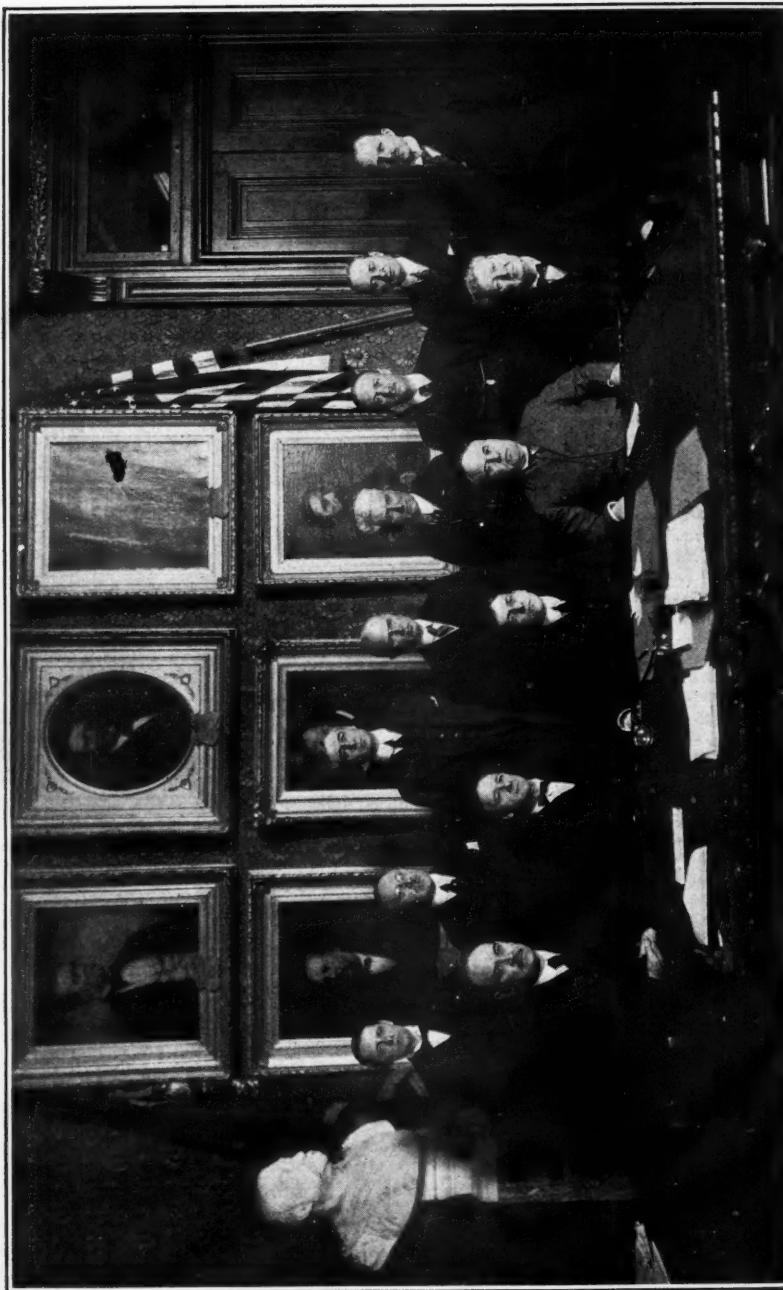
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## THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND ITS ADVISORY COMMISSION



(The Council is composed of six members of the Cabinet, while the Advisory Commission is made up of seven civilian members eminent in various fields of science and industry. Seated in this group, from left to right, are: Dr. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, was not present when the picture was taken. Standing, from left to right, are the members of the Advisory Commission: Grosvenor B. Clark, secretary of the Council and the Commission; Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the Committee on Supplies; Bernard M. Baruch, Raw Material, Minerals, and Metals; Daniel Willard, Transportation and Communication; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Medicine and Sanitation; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Science and Research; Howard E. Coffin, Munitions; and Walter S. Gifford, director of the Council and the Commission. Samuel Compers, chairman of the Committee on Labor, was not present when the picture was taken)

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. LV

NEW YORK, MAY, 1917

No. 5

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*America Now in  
"League to  
Enforce Peace"*

The United States has joined a powerful league of nations whose object is to enforce peace. It is reasonable to hope that the end of the present world war is nearer in consequence of the decision taken by Congress on April 6, following the advice given to the two assembled houses by President Wilson four days earlier. Whether or not the existing war is to be shortened by our assumption of the status of belligerency, it is fairly certain that our own future peace, as well as that of all other leading nations, for a hundred years to come is much less likely to be disturbed. We have gone into this war to make the rule of reason respected, and to make the peace dream of long ages a working reality of the early future. This is the third great undertaking of our national history. It will tax all our best practical energies.

*Pacifist Hopes Deferred*

For more than twenty-five years this periodical has spoken constantly for international harmony. It has not hesitated to point out the mistakes and dangers of aggressive policy, first on the part of one great power, then on the part of another. It has given warning repeatedly against the drift of the world toward Armageddon, due to a mad rivalry of empires seeking to support selfish policy by military and naval aggrandizement. On the other hand, it has in hundreds of instances expounded and praised the progress of humanity, regardless of race or creed or political allegiance, in the many things that make our modern civilization praiseworthy. We had anxiously hoped that this growing harmony of mankind in private relationships would correct the false policies of governments; so that the balance in the scales might turn from war to peace, and so that the gradual gains of democracy within autocratic countries might avert the threatened conflict and dethrone the war god forever. But these hopes were not to be fulfilled.



JOINING THE COLORS  
From the *World* (New York)

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From the standpoint of the detached student of history, who knows the political and diplomatic backgrounds, it has not been possible to say that all the right lay on one side in 1914 and all the wrong on the other. If a peace could have been made last winter, it was conceivable that the main ends of justice might have been met and durable solutions adopted. But the continuance and development of the war this spring has made it necessary that victory should precede peace. The cause of the Anglo-French group of allies has become clarified in the movement of events, until now—in the eyes of those who made up the neutral world as it re-



TO THE UTTERMOST PARTS OF THE EARTH  
From the *World* (New York)

mained until last month—that cause is identical with the best interests of mankind. It has become the cause of human rights; and it regards the essential welfare of Germans, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, Bulgarians, and Turks as being no less entitled to future consideration than the welfare of Frenchmen, Belgians, Rumanians, or Greeks. America had hoped to join a future league to enforce peace after this war was ended. But events have shown that we could expect no such League of the Future, unless we were prepared to play a larger part in the League of the Present.

*The War's  
Clarified  
Motives*

The revolution in Russia makes the motives of the Russian Government, so far as future danger to the German people is concerned, entirely clear. The so-called "Russian menace" is at an end. Neither France nor Great Britain threatens the liberties of any country or people. The United States becomes a member of the Allied group of nations; and in thus joining them it has already helped them to reexamine their own motives and objects as respects the world's future. President Wilson's address of April 2 fixes the standard. The new world-league to enforce peace that we now enter cannot proceed on the basis of a mere pooling of selfish national aims. It must submit each one of those aims to the test of essential merit and justice. When President Wilson made his great address on world peace to the Senate, on

January 22, the European press pronounced it a lofty and eloquent expression, but quite too sublimated for the present century. Yet in this war message of April 2 the President was fortunately moved to say:

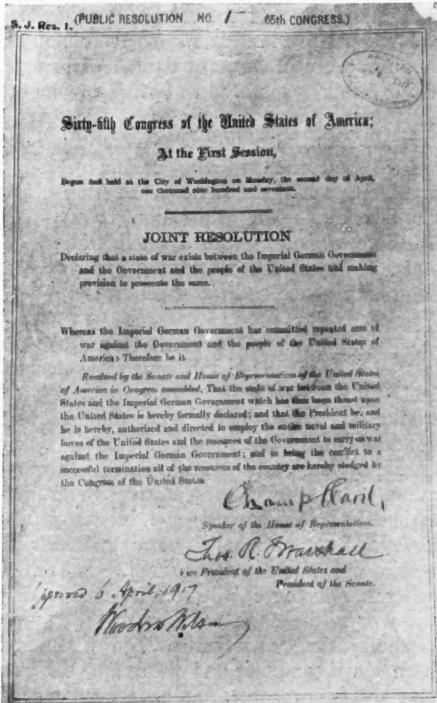
I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22nd of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3rd of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

*How America  
Is Moved* The President's speech seemed impressive as we read it on April

3. It bears frequent re-reading. It justifies the approval it has won. It lifts the world up to the plane of its high American spirit and sentiment. It lays down doctrines, and it also sets forth sharply practical policies. We are a doctrinaire people in this country, as are the French. So long as we were told in some quarters that we who are a peaceful and war-hating people must forsooth shed the nation's blood because the right of an American to sail ships in war-zones on European coasts had to be vindicated, the ordinary American citizen answered that, in the first place, he had no merchant ships sailing European water; and, in the second place, he was only too happy to stay at home and leave it to the rivals to break blockades or mitigate them. It was only when Russia became a republic and needed our help, and when France, England, Canada, Australia, and the other free peoples began to conceive of their own cause in its highest aspects, that we were able to unite in this country and join the war for the sake of helping to end it on terms of justice for everybody and on the avowed program of a future league of free nations to destroy unrighteous war and establish institutions of world peace.

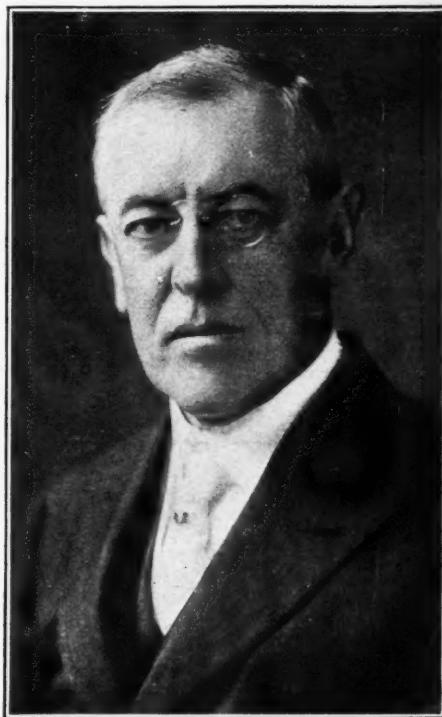
*Presenting  
a Solid Front* Thus Americans, regardless of their earlier differences of sympathy or opinion about the European combatants, have been able to unite in support of President Wilson's program, and of the decisions made by Congress. It is true that the votes in the two Houses on declaring the existence of a state of war were not unanimous. Thus, in the House of Representatives the vote was 373 to 50, on April

6; while in the Senate, on April 4, there were 82 Senators voting in the affirmative and 6 in the negative. But the minorities in both chambers, while recording their votes against war, declared at the same time that they would support all necessary measures of the Government as soon as war had been declared. This was true, for example, of the Hon. Claude Kitchin, leader of the Democratic majority in the House. Although voting against war, he took his place as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and led in the parliamentary steps that secured the passage of the great loan bill, and afterward led in bringing forward the tax measures. The real unity of the country was shown in the fact that the loan bill—the largest single financial measure in the history of this country or of the world—passed the House unanimously on April 14, while it was also carried unanimously through the Senate on April 17. In both bodies the acquiescence was not grudging or perfunctory, but was intelligent and with full sense of responsibility.



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A REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE WAR RESOLUTION WITH THE SIGNATURES OF SPEAKER CLARK, VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL, AND PRESIDENT WILSON



© Clinchedinst, Washington

WOODROW WILSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(The Constitution makes the President of the United States commander-in-chief of the armies and navies. His authority in war-time is so great that with good organization he can perform executive tasks with less confusion and delay than the head of any other great government)

When great crises arise, and decisions of profound historic moment are made, it is usually true that there has been a long series of events and situations more or less obscure leading inevitably to the startling climax. Thus no nation in Europe desired in 1914 to become involved in war. Yet the fuel had been piling up for the great conflagration for many years; and it was written in the book of fate that a torch should be applied in the Balkans that would set the whole world afame. Every one of the six great powers of Europe engaged in this war had been pushing its own imperial policy, through intriguing diplomacy and at the point of the sword, at some time within recent decades. Austria had made the crisis more imminent by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. France had intensified German antagonism by constantly extending her great African estate, culminating in her successful assumption of control over the empire of Mo-

rocco; and not far in the background had been her establishment of rule in Madagascar and her enlargement of colonial dominion in Cochin China. Following her conquest of Central Asia, Russia had swept across Mongolia and Manchuria, provoking the great war which had resulted in making Japan a continental power in Asia. England had made conquest of the Boer republics after a bitter war, and had extended her authority to a full control of Egypt and the Sudan. Italy had seized the great Barbary state of Tripoli, at the cost of a war with Turkey, and had alarmed Greece by her ambition to hold various islands and to gain foothold at Smyrna and elsewhere on the coast of Asia Minor. Germany had not been very fortunate in her colonial enterprises; but her industrial and commercial energy was greater than that of any other of her rivals. Her never-ceasing attitude of aggressive competition, and the rapid growth of her navy in support of her vast merchant fleet had begun to seem ominous, especially to the English and French. She had broken into China on pretexts that lacked merit. Her ambition to acquire naval bases and colonies in the Western Hemisphere gave anxiety.

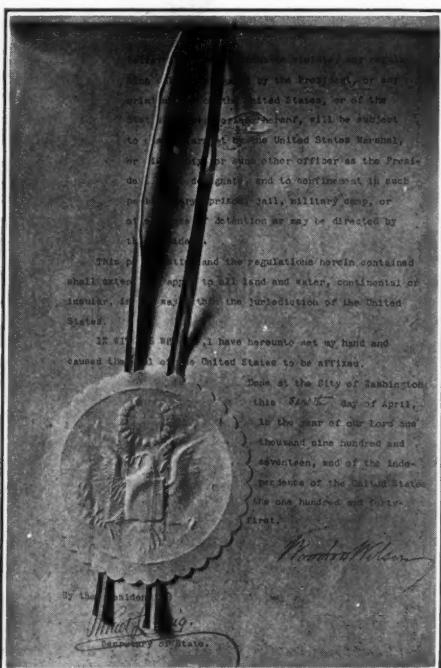


Photo by Harris &amp; Ewing, Washington

A FACSIMILE OF THE LAST PAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR PROCLAMATION

*As It Seemed  
to  
Onlookers*

We in the United States, looking on at these developments of a quarter-century, were conscious of great fears and also of great hopes. We hoped that nations would grow wise enough in due time to deliver themselves, before the insane folly of their diplomats and professional statesmen had led them to destruction. There was plenty of room in the world for the industry and commerce of Germany, as well as for the efforts of England, France, and Japan. There was valuable and beneficial progress visible in all leading countries. There was growing friendship across boundary lines among men of business, men of science, representatives of the labor movement, and exponents of art and letters. It was ridiculous to say that the pursuits of peace had made the nations effeminate, or lacking in the so-called martial virtues. On the contrary, the disciplines of modern life, along with the applications of science, had given us a larger proportion of people sound in mind and body than at any other time in human history. Yet with all the fine progress of nations, the secret diplomacy of their dynasties and their foreign offices, and the competitive extension of their political empires, were in constant danger of bringing about either a succession of wars or one stupendous conflict. Over against the fears of war due to false policies, were the hopes based upon the growing common-sense of mankind, upon steps taken in the Hague Conferences, upon arbitration treaties such as those urged by the United States, and especially upon the constant growth of democratic influence and labor solidarity.

*Governments  
Versus  
Peoples*

When the great war broke out, in 1914, this magazine declared that it was fundamentally due to the fact that peoples were the victims of governments. We took the ground that if Germany had been as progressive in the creation of a truly representative government as she had been progressive in many other aspects of her national life and character, the war could not have occurred. If, on the other hand, the revolution in Russia after the war with Japan that led to the creation of the Duma, or parliament, could then have been more complete and thorough, the great war would probably not have occurred, because Austria and Germany would have had less fear of Russia's future imperial aggression and dominion. Furthermore, a sweeping democratic revolution in Russia a dozen

years ago would almost certainly before this time have so infected the social and political situation in Germany as to have compelled a change in the framework of Prussian government as well as in that of the German Empire. Thus the chief evil of militarism in Germany and Russia has not been its menace of other countries. Its primary evil has consisted in the fact that it was used to prevent the triumph of political revolution at home. Democracy would have controlled Germany and Russia long ago but for the practical impossibility of making use of the instrument of revolution. When, however, the national army—as in Russia this year—turns against dynastic and autocratic militarism, the forces of democratic revolution become at once irresistible. Germany's hour has not yet arrived; but within three months or six months the German armies may see a vision of democracy, peace, and permanent relations of international friendship, and may decide to give Germany a wholly new kind of political structure. When that miracle happens, the millennium will have dawned. Upon such a clearing-away of illusions, and such discovery of simple, obvious truth, there may readily be built up an enduring structure of world harmony.

*An Appeal to  
the  
German Nation*

It is, indeed, very annoying to the government-controlled press of Germany that President Wilson should have had the audacity in his ad-



HON. CLAUDE KITCHIN, OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

(Mr. Kitchin, who is Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, did not agree with the President's views on war and voted against the war resolution. But he accepted the result at once and proceeded to act as manager, on the floor of the House, of the Administration's final measures for prosecuting the war)

dress to Congress to make a sharp distinction between the German people and the Prussian autocracy that now constitutes the government of the Empire. Yet this distinction is not merely invidious or theoretical. It is precisely as pertinent and practical as a distinction between the bureaucratic despotism of the former Russian government and the democratic aims and purposes of the Russian people as a whole. In President Wilson's words of last month:

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering the war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers, and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

According to President Wilson, therefore, one of our objects in taking part in the war against the German Government is to secure the emancipation and true welfare of the



MORE DEADLY THAN SHRAPNEL  
(When the German Army reads President Wilson's war message)

From the *World* (New York)

German people. His address to Congress breathes no spirit of hatred. Having failed in his efforts a few months earlier to persuade the nations of Europe to negotiate a "peace without victory," it became evident to him that the war must go on until one side or the other had gained a marked degree of military success.

*If the Kaiser had Won*

But if Germany had won a decided victory over France and England, Mr. Wilson had become convinced that the ensuing peace would not have been sound or just in its terms, nor of stable duration. It would have created an autocratic central European league, extending from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. German victory, if complete, after the terrible sacrifices of nearly three years, would have made no lenient terms. It would have annexed Belgium and a part of northern France, and would have compelled Holland and Denmark to enter as members of the German confederation. It would have regained Egypt for Turkey and substituted German for English control of the Suez Canal. Serbia would have disappeared altogether, Greece would have become an ally of Austria and Germany, and vast war indemnities would have been demanded. Trouble of all kinds would have been invoked for the United States, with the result that we should have been expected to finance the indemnities for Germany's vanquished foes. The situation had so developed that from the standpoint of the United States and the whole Western Hemisphere a complete

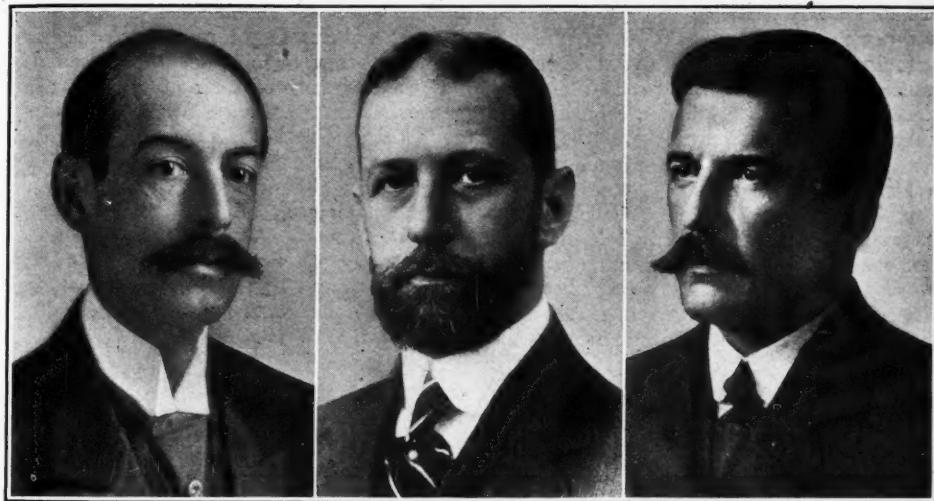
victory on the part of Germany had to be prevented, and this is the basic truth.

"*War*" with a Rational Meaning "war" has in practice a good many different meanings. Only a few months ago many excellent gentlemen were going up and down our land talking about a league to enforce peace, which was not to have any influence or effect until after the present world-war was all over. The chief objection to the movement lay in its untimeliness. A future league to enforce peace, obviously, would have to be built by the men of the future out of the conditions of the future. The real question was, could there not be some kind of league to make *present* peace—to stop *this* war—and save some remnants of the existing world? In the early stages of the war there had seemed a chance to form a vigorous league of neutrals, under the lead of the United States, to enforce international law. A league of this kind might have acted with such unity of plan and purpose as to have prevented both unlawful blockades and criminal use of submarines and Zeppelins. But for reasons that seemed important these ideas never found hospitality with our Government. None of the other neutrals was in an individually strong position. Neither a league for supporting international law nor a league for mediation was deemed feasible. The thing that President Wilson and his advisers finally determined upon was to regard the Allies themselves as the nucleus of a league to enforce peace. And so the President undertook to state the case against Germany in terms that could be read a hundred years from now, and found to be in full accord with the most advanced principles of international justice and right.

*The Convinced Neutrals* When, some months ago, Germany had made a peace move and President Wilson had invited the belligerents to explain their objects and state their terms, it will be remembered that public opinion in neutral countries was not deeply impressed or convinced by the detailed series of territorial changes that the Allies set forth as part of their program. It will be noted, on the contrary, that the statement of President Wilson, upon which the United States has gone into the war, has had the enthusiastic endorsement of public opinion in the Entente countries themselves and has also obtained the full moral approval of



— THE TEUTON'S DREAM  
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus)



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RAMON VALDES  
(President of Panama)MARIO G. MENOCAL  
(President of Cuba)WENCESLÁO BRAZ  
(President of Brazil)

(Cuba and Panama are so closely related to the United States that they immediately dismissed German ministers and consuls and assumed a legal status of belligerency. Brazil broke diplomatic relations and announced her position as being in full accord with that of the United States)

the remaining neutrals. Spain and the four neutral countries around the Baltic and North Sea are in clear sympathy with the position of the United States. China has proposed to make her policy accord specifically with ours. Cuba immediately identified herself with the United States as a permanent ally, and the little republic of Panama did the same. Brazil took our view, broke diplomatic relations, and prepared to enter the war. Bolivia acted with Brazil. Popular opinion in Argentina and Chile, regardless of officialdom, applauded the position of President Wilson. All these neutral nations see that we have not gone into a league to crush Germany, but on the contrary into a league to end an intolerable war on sound principles, and to give Germany her true chance in a modern world where she is to have an equal right with England and France to devote herself to all the pursuits of honor and success in the world.

*An Enlistment for Duty*

It is this conception of war, and nothing else, that justifies the step we have taken. War as an intrinsic thing is abominable. By nobody is it hated as much as by the best soldiers. The best lawyers hate contentious litigation. The best policemen hate crime, violence, disorder, and the use of physical force. But good soldiers, good policemen, good lawyers, keep in mind the ends of justice; do their duty

courageously; play their part to secure for all men the blessings of law and order, with liberty secure against oppression. It does not seem to us to be useful at this time to review possible alternatives of policy by virtue of which we could have kept from direct participation in the world war. From the standpoint of Germany, our change is merely one of legal and official status. The Germans have with entire justice regarded us as one of their principal enemies for more than two years past. From the standpoint of the Allies, our change of status is welcomed as making certain a continuance of credit and supplies, but is chiefly valued as a tremendously large insurance policy looking to the future. We attempted to show at some length, in our April number, that the larger situation would not have demanded our entrance as a belligerent but for the relative failure of Russia in military efficiency, and the great fear in London and Paris that through one means or through another the German armies might be released from the eastern front. Thus the moral effect of having America committed to the common cause could hardly be overestimated.

*Making It Our Own Business*

It is from our own standpoint, of course, that assumption of the war status has the most immediate and acute results in practical ways. There had been a furious clamor in certain quar-

ters to have America enter the war, which was not in accord with President Wilson's reasoning nor with his spirit. It had been frenzied and intolerant, and it had not convinced the American people. It had attempted to dictate arrogantly to the President, to Congress, and to the public before war was decided upon; and it showed a like disposition to dictate about the conduct of the war after the decision had been made. But the authorities at Washington and the country as a whole seemed able to keep the larger situation quite clearly in mind. We had entered the war to rid ourselves of the nominal status of neutrality, because this seemed the better way—under changed conditions—to assist in bringing the war to an end and establishing peace on lasting terms. Theoretically, it was not our war any more than it was Argentina's or Brazil's, and much less than it was Holland's or Norway's. But, practically, efficient service in helping to end the war on right terms had become our business in a very direct sense. Since we were not able to help end it by mediation, the time had come for joining those who were capable, with our aid, of ending it by force. This was the main situation. Having decided that we would openly and honestly assist the Allies to end the war, it became our business as practical people to find out what specific things we could really do that would best meet the end in view.

*Four Things  
We Could Do*

It happened that the Allies knew exactly what they wanted from us; and the things they wished also happened to be the things that we could do promptly and well. Obviously, the land fighting in a war that had gone on nearly three years was not our immediate job. The European armies were fighting on their own ground, with ample reserves of men. They needed a variety of manufactured materials for military efficiency, and even more they needed the assurance of present and future supplies of food and raw material for their industrial armies. To obtain these materials they desired four things: First, the continued production of liberal supplies of food and material in America; second, ample pecuniary credit and assistance in purchasing and assembling such supplies; third, our official assistance in obtaining a large enough tonnage of merchant ships to keep the supplies moving across the Atlantic; fourth, as much naval help as liberality and ingenuity could provide in combating the German sub-

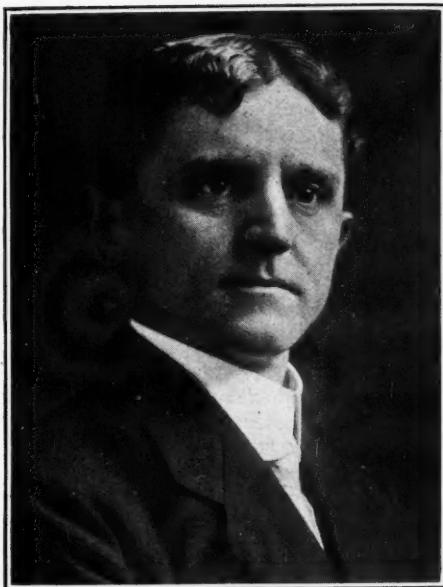
marine warfare, so that the merchant ships bearing supplies might reach their destination. Apart from some details, it was obvious to everybody of clear and cool intelligence on both sides of the Atlantic that these four things could be done by the United States to help end the war. These four things we were in a position to take hold of and to accomplish on a colossal scale and with tremendous effect, if we could be allowed to do them with all our might, and were not forced by mistaken sentiment into trying to do something else in conflict with these four.

*Again, Just  
Four Things!*

We could extend credit by putting the financial power and resources of the whole nation behind the purchases of the Allies. We could stimulate agriculture by every possible inducement, in order to keep the Allies and the world at large from starvation. We could keep up a maximum production of iron, petroleum, copper, coal, and other crude supplies, while filling all necessary orders for steel, motor trucks, and other articles of manufacture. We could crowd the building of steel merchant ships, now at the maximum in all our shipyards, while rapidly constructing hundreds or thousands of wooden ships by utilizing a system of saw-mills, factories, and shipyards that could not otherwise have contributed to the war situation. Finally, we could develop the navy with specific refer-



UNCLE SAM NOW KNOWS ONE TRAINED MAN IS  
WORTH FORTY UNTRAINED  
From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



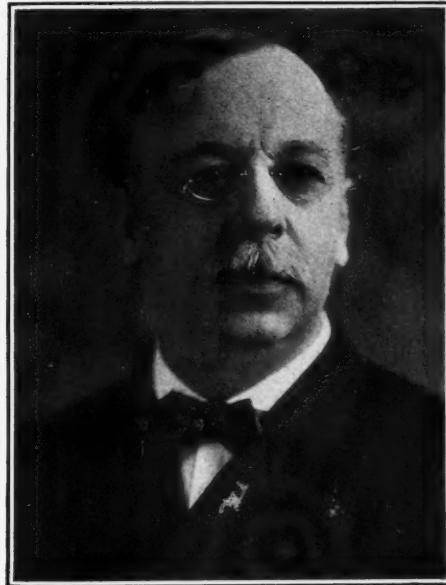
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HON. S. HUBERT DENT, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE  
MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

(Mr. Dent, of Alabama, has succeeded to the chairmanship of the House Military Committee, following Mr. Hay, of Virginia, who has retired from Congress. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, continues at the head of the Military Committee of the Senate. For a year or two Mr. Chamberlain has been working to secure a system of universal compulsory training. His committee last month made a majority report in favor of the President's bill that provides for the raising of an army by conscription. Mr. Dent, supported by a majority of his House committee, reported in favor of modifying the compulsory feature of the bill which provides for raising large armies)

ence to the immediate submarine menace. The great battleships and cruisers that have been ordered will have to be constructed; but they will not be needed in this war. The sure way to keep them from being needed is to do exceedingly well the four things that we can really do to help end the present conflict. The sure way to prolong this war, and bring untold misery to the Western Hemisphere, is to stop at this moment the emergency work in shops and fields—for the sake of assembling vast, untrained armies to be drilled as if for service on European battlefields to which they can never be taken and where they could never be used.

*Training for National Defense* Universal military training on the Swiss plan should have been undertaken nearly three years ago; and from four to six million men should have had some training by this time. Such compulsory, universal training on a simple, inexpensive plan should begin at once. Every boy and every man between the ages of 18 and 45, unless clearly disqualified by physical defects, should at once be enrolled and should be given some sort of organization in local



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HON. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE  
MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

home guards, as preliminary to a more efficient organization and training of the younger men. But to start with vast conscript armies of the untrained, while neglecting the simple and obvious lesson of compulsory training, is to put the cart before the horse. We have no immediate need of conscript armies in successive levies of half a million men each. But we have the most evident need of universal training on a much larger scale than the proposed conscript armies. With compulsory universal training, in the right spirit and by the right means, we shall within a few years bring into preliminary fitness from ten million to fifteen million men and boys; and out of this vast body of vigorous citizenship there can be evolved, by one means or by another, as large an active army as may be needed at any time. By giving up their hours of recreation and some of their evenings, American men and boys can very rapidly be given the beginnings of military training, near their own homes. To segregate a million and a half of them in camps at the present time, as an active army withdrawn from industry and agriculture, would be treason to the practical



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HON. WILLIAM G. MCADOO, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

(Mr. McAdoo is justly credited with having played the leading part in a series of the most colossal and daring projects in the field of public finance that any statesman has ever brought to the point of success within a single month. His loan, his war taxes and his shipping board are of the substance of great economic history.)

program that was so well set forth in the President's war message. Nothing could be so gratifying to the German General Staff. Nothing could so surely interfere with the timely aid to the Allies that this whole nation ought now to render.

*The Blunder to Be Avoided*

All of the Allies have made blunders at one time or another since the beginning of the war. But all of their blunders put together could hardly equal the disastrous error involved in the idea of our immediately taking away from the ranks of farm and shop workers a million and a half, or two millions, of our most vigorous young men for the sake of molding them into an army with a view to fighting in Europe. This war must be won or lost in consequence of things that are going to happen long before an American army could be trained, disciplined, and transported to

France. For three years the European countries have been training their human material, and they have now discovered that the war is going to be won by the side that has the heaviest artillery, the most of it, and the most unfailing supply of high explosive shells. The task of America is to make it easier for France to get coal and steel; to see that the munition workers in England shall have plenty of good food besides whatever materials, such as copper, they may wish the United States to furnish; above all, our task is to help Democratic Russia and set her in the paths of efficiency.

*Money In Ten Figures*

Nobody can deny that there is bold financial imagination at Washington. Never in any country, at the initial moment of entering upon a war, has anybody dared to propose the raising of several thousand millions of dollars—as a mere initiation fee, so to speak—by loans and taxes. The figures are colossal, yet the conception was sound and wise. The war was moving on a vast scale, and had to be financed. Having decided to enter the war—a decision reached most reluctantly by Mr. Wilson—there was no disposition to spend money grudgingly. The Administration decided, first, to strengthen the credit of the Allies. They had been buying vast quantities of material here, and Eastern investors, through J. P. Morgan & Co. as loan agents for the British and French governments, had lent them, in the aggregate, about two thousand million dollars with which to pay the bills. But the time had come for



THE FIRST SHOT  
From the *World* (New York)

further extensions of credit, and this earlier machinery was not adequate. The European governments were obliged to use their credit to the full extent in the floating of domestic loans. They were now obliged to pay from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. for money. Secretary McAdoo, with the full support of the President and the Administration, proposed to lend the Allies three thousand million dollars, on the credit of the United States Government, at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest. The United States was to sell its own bonds to the American investor, great and small. The European governments benefiting by this credit were merely to deposit with the United States Treasury their own unsecured obligations at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

*Business Men  
on Hand* This was a generous project, but not a quixotic one. To have given the American investor a higher interest would have interfered unduly with other investments and uses of capital; and no one would have wished to make the rate charged to the Allied governments a higher one than that which our Government paid to the investor. Since, however, the best of the governments abroad have been borrowing at about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., it is a very great help to them to obtain vast credits at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Most of all, to be sure, it is a great help that they can obtain credits at all. Furthermore, what they save at one end they do not stand to lose at the other. Uncle Sam is now buying his own supplies upon remarkably advantageous terms. The feud between our Government and "big business" is at an end, let us hope forever. American big business men are not "malefactors" as a rule, though some of them in the past have transgressed. The great concerns that have steel, copper, brass, and other things that the country needs, are selling to the Government without question on its own terms. The railroad presidents have unified 250,000 miles of railroad for Government purposes, and there is not a particle of friction between the transportation men and the public authorities. Arrangements have been made all over the country with munition-makers and the chiefs of various industries, by which Uncle Sam obtains his supplies at cost plus a percentage of profit which the Government itself fixes.

*No "Graft,"  
Fair Dealing* Never in the history of the world has any government found such willing and efficient coöperation as the United States within the past month

has obtained from the business interests, great and small, of this energetic industrial nation. It is not the object of the Government, on the other hand, to commandeer industry in such a fashion as to disturb unduly the prosperous course of business under laws of demand and supply. Thus far, also, the Government has found organized labor ready and willing to coöperate, and it seems to have been generally agreed that nothing will be gained in emergency times like these by suspending those State laws and trade agreements which protect the worker as to his hours and conditions. Almost the only exception to the rule of normal hours may be found in the producing of food crops, where exceptional efforts are going to be required to make a large yield to avert famine. As respects the expenditure of the vast sums that will be lent to the Allies, it is already evident that American business intends to be very reasonable in the matter of profits.

*Munitions an  
Easy Problem* Contrary to the prevailing opinion, most of the American corporations that undertook munition contracts for the Allied governments have not made nearly as much money as if they had pursued their usual lines of manufacture. They have, however, created their great munition plants, and after two years of experience have learned how to turn out war



THE LATEST RECRUIT IN THE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY  
(Another super-brilliant victory for German diplomacy,  
according to Zimmerman, Bethman-Hollweg and Co.)  
From the *Daily Star* (Montreal)



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## THE NEW MUNITIONS BOARD FORMED BY THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

This board is charged with the duty of supplying the army and navy with munitions and equipment. All the members are chosen for reasons of especial fitness, and the chairman is Mr. Frank A. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio. In this group, seated, left to right, are Dr. Kerr; Col. H. Fisher, U. S. A.; Dr. Holton; Col. F. G. Hodgson, U. S. A.; Maj. Chas. Wallace, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral W. S. Capps, U. S. N.; Gen. Thomas Cruss, U. S. A.; and Julius Rosenwald. Standing, left to right, Louis McH. Howe, Secretary to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Bolton, secretary to F. A. Scott, chairman of the committee; Capt. A. B. Barker, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. B. Lemley, U. S. N.; Major P. E. Pierce, U. S. A.; Commander T. A. Kearney, U. S. N.; Charles Eissman, secretary to Julius Rosenwald; Paymaster J. H. Hancock, U. S. N.; Dr. F. F. Simpson, of Pittsburgh; F. A. Scott, of Cleveland [chairman of the board]; Mr. Summers; Rear Admiral H. H. Rousset, U. S. N.; Commander R. H. Leigh, U. S. N., and Lieut. Commander Gardner, U. S. N.)

supplies. This magazine has repeatedly pointed out the simple fact that the United States Army has up till now had a very small reserve supply of rifles, artillery, and ammunition. The standard Springfield rifle, using maximum existing facilities, could not be produced in large quantities. The existing capacity, on the other hand, for making Enfield rifles has been developed, through foreign orders, to a point where the United States Army could supply itself with Enfields about forty times as fast as it could supply itself with Springfields. It was easy for the Council of National Defense to convince the Army authorities what ought to be done under those circumstances. It is needless to say that the decision has been made, and that we may have in this country compulsory training, with rifles instead of broomsticks to put in the hands of our ambitious boys who should be taught to shoot as a part of their education. It is enough by way of suggestion to say further that American munition factories have been making artillery for Europe, and that the adoption of the foreign specifications is much the easier way to make certain that we shall have an ample supply of modern guns without undue delay. Some of the large munition factories recently developed on foreign orders would soon have been dismantled. They will now make supplies

for the United States Government, while they may also take additional European orders in consequence of the new purchasing power that we are giving to the Allies. Uncle Sam will see the need of allowing the manufacturer a sufficient price to pay good wages, meet his depreciation charges, and make a moderate profit. He will doubtless see, also, that the Allied governments purchase their supplies in this country on terms not too dissimilar.

*Helping  
Our Allies*

There was no attempt in the bill providing for this loan to apportion the credit among the Allies. This was left to the discretion of the Administration, after counseling with representatives of the Allied nations. There was every disposition to take the large view of the situation and distribute co-operative effort to the best practical effect. It was the common view that Russia was most in need of military supplies, although there were great difficulties due to distance and imperfect means of transportation. There was no way of knowing in advance just how rapidly American investors would absorb the new Government bonds, but it was expected that they could be sold as rapidly as their proceeds could be expended. As we have stated, it was proposed to provide, by means of this



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#### THE MEN WHO ARE PLANNING A GREAT AVIATION FLEET FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY

(The Advisory Committee on Aeronautics contains many distinguished men and has already advanced far in its plans. Dr. Charles D. Walcott, head of the Smithsonian Institution, is chairman of the committee. Seven of the ten members of the council's executive committee appear in this group. They are, seated, left to right, Dr. S. W. Stratton, of the Bureau of Standards; Secretary Dr. Joseph S. Ames; Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor; Dr. Chas. D. Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution, chairman, and Dr. Michael I. Pupin. Just behind Admiral Taylor is Lieut. J. H. Towers, U. S. N. Sidney D. Waldon, a member of the committee, is in the second row standing behind Dr. Ames. Among the prominent manufacturers are J. W. Scott, vice-president of the Curtiss Aeroplane Co. (in the back row of five, second from the right), H. B. Mingle, president of the Standard Aero Corporation (just behind Dr. Walcott), and Inglis M. Uppercue (standing between Admiral Taylor and Dr. Walcott)

great loan measure, for extending three billions of credit to the Allies. The bill further provided for two billions to meet half of the more immediate war expenses of the United States. It also authorized the sale of two billions of one-year notes bearing the same rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in anticipation of the collection of an equivalent amount to be raised by an extraordinary scheme of taxation. The bond measure, therefore, contemplates an immediate expenditure of four thousand millions for war purposes by the United States.

*Money for Uncle Sam's Outfit*

Congress will appropriate for army and navy purposes whatever is needed or demanded by the services, upon estimates presented with some detail. And Congress will then proceed to raise the money to meet the appropriations. The Administration, on its part, is under good business guidance in the expenditure of the public money. A month hence it will be possible for us to give some conspectus of the proposed outlays. The

speeding-up of naval construction and the creation of a fleet of submarine-chasers will cost a good deal of money, and no one will now wish to check the expansion of the navy, provided chief stress is laid upon keeping supplies moving to Europe and combating the submarines. There are important fields of expenditure, such as the creation of a great military and naval aviation service, which can be expedited but not hurried. The greatest care is being taken at Washington to proceed in just the right way, as respects standards and types of machines, with this aircraft development. For a few months very little can be shown in actual results, but at the end of a year the aviation service will have been established upon a good foundation. It is neither more nor less important for us to develop the aviation service than to develop the navy. Both just now are indispensable. Naval training and experience are a good thing for American boys, and if the conditions as to length of service and in other ways are made attractive, Secretary Daniels ought to be able to enlist enough seamen.

*The President's  
Special  
Boards*

Since Mr. Wilson became President we have been forming, one after another, a series of special boards at Washington to look after a variety of national interests. There has been a difference of opinion as to the ultimate value of all this new machinery. But just now, in view of the tremendous emergency created by the fact of our entering the war, all of the recently created boards might seem to have been providentially made ready in advance. We have commented upon them from time to time; but it is only now that their extraordinary usefulness in war circumstances has become apparent. The regular bureaus of the army and navy must naturally have all that they can do. Secretary Daniels, some two years ago, organized a civilian Naval Advisory Board which has been able in many ways to render technical and practical assistance to the official naval board. More recently, there has been brought into activity the Advisory Commission connected with the Council of National Defense. The Council proper consists of Secretary Baker, of the War Department, chairman; Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department; Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. (See our frontispiece illustration.) The Advisory Commission has grown out of what was the voluntary effort of engineering societies to bring about "industrial preparedness" by making an inventory of all the shops and establishments that could in time of war furnish munitions or other supplies.

*The  
Advisory  
Commission*

The moving spirit in all this was Mr. Howard Coffin, well known in the automobile industry; and associated with him was Mr. W. S. Gifford, a foremost authority in industrial statistics and a valued official of the great telephone organization of the country. When this movement was given official status in Washington, Mr. Coffin and Mr. Gifford were commandeered by the Council of National Defense. Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, is now chairman of the Advisory Commission and head of the committee on transportation. Mr. Coffin has organized special committees on munition supply and aviation, each of these bringing together the best talent available in America. Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the great merchant of Chicago, as a member of the Advisory Commission, has mobilized the

textile industries and other establishments for the furnishing of quartermasters' supplies. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through a series of committees, coöperates with Mr. Rosenwald. Under the lead of Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of the Commission, a general medical board has been formed that will unify and organize everything having to do with sanitation, relief, and medical supplies. Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the Advisory Commission, is coöordinating the labor forces of the country for efficiency and also for the maintenance of health and welfare conditions among workers. Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of the Drexel Institute (Philadelphia), heads the Committee on Science and Research, Mr. B. Baruch, of New York, is in charge of raw materials, such as copper and other metals, while Mr. Grosvenor Clarkson is the efficient secretary of the Council.

*"Business"  
Methods  
Everywhere*

It would require much space merely to give a list of the specialized activities that are now under direction and control of the committees of the Advisory Commission. The most commendable spirit of coöperation and harmony is found between the bureaus of the Army and Navy and these great new boards and committees. This is because the committees recognize the expert knowledge of the professional men, while the admirals and generals on their part respect the knowledge and wisdom of the civilian engineers and the manufacturing and transportation authorities. There are no red-tape delays, and there are thoroughly up-to-date business methods. Thus the aviation board organized under Mr. Coffin is representative of every phase of the subject. It will harmonize, standardize, and unify all branches of the aviation manufacture and service, following the best European experience and making no false moves. Within a year we shall be producing airplanes in very large numbers. In like manner the munitions board has the whole situation in hand, is in perfect touch with all the establishments that have been developed within three years, and knows how with least friction and delay to adapt this immense new industry to the needs created by our entrance into the war. The system as developed leaves no opportunity for graft on the one hand or for arbitrary injustice on the other hand. There will be open dealing, fair bargaining, and good business principles throughout the whole expanded enterprise of building ships, making guns, and supplying the forces.

*Hats Off to  
McAdoo's Shipping Board!*

When Mr. McAdoo first proposed his Shipping Board, with large discretion in the field of the American merchant marine, the idea was widely ridiculed and the plan was honestly opposed by a majority of those regarded as best qualified to judge. But Secretary McAdoo stuck to his scheme, secured the President's support, urged it on Congressional committees, and after more than two years of persistence passed his bill and found his men. Even then nobody seemed quite sure what the Board was going to do; and its available \$50,000,000 looked small. But everybody sees now that this Board is an indispensable adjunct of the Government. There are all kinds of things for it to do about shipping, and nobody else to look after them. Some agency had to assume charge and control of the seized German ships, of which there were something like a round hundred, many of them very large and valuable, and nearly all of them with disabled engines. Merchant shipping becomes, next to the raising of food, the most immediately vital thing for us to deal with in connection with the war. But for the existence of this Board, it is not likely that the project of building at once a thousand wooden ships to carry cargoes could have been put into effect.

*Building  
Wooden  
Ships*

The scheme was too daring and novel to have secured practical adoption and execution, if there had not been an open-minded Shipping Board whose exclusive business it was to think in terms of merchant shipping, with no other problem to consider except the shipping emergency. This board has been ingenious enough to find a way to organize and finance the plan of building a thousand wooden ships (see Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin's article on this subject, page 519), and the project is already under way with Gen. George W. Goethals, the eminent Panama Canal builder, as director-in-chief of the undertaking. Having organized this scheme, the Shipping Board is in position to handle the problem of repairing and utilizing the German ships. It can give full attention to the nationalization of the many steel freight ships now building. It can plan for the construction of fleets of steel freight ships on a standard system. It can think deeply into the problem of our future ocean-carrying trade under the American flag. We beg to congratulate Mr. McAdoo on having given us the Shipping Board. At the very outbreak of the war he



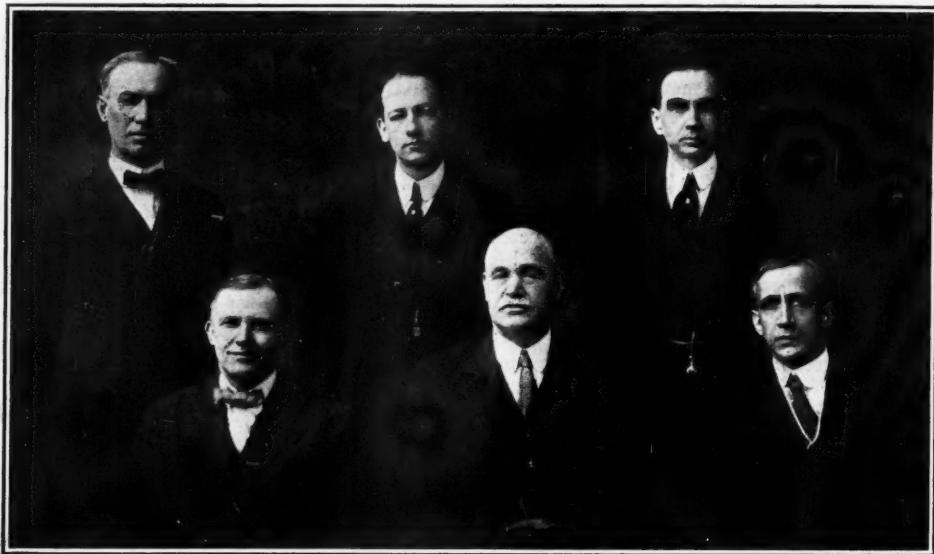
THEODORE BRENT AND WILLIAM DENMAN, OF THE NEW SHIPPING BOARD

(The other members of this new board, appointed several months ago by the President, are: John A. Donald, of New York; John B. White, of Kansas City, and Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire. Mr. Denman, of California, is chairman of the board, and Mr. Brent comes from New Orleans)

wanted to create such a board, to buy and operate the German ships under the American flag, in order to keep cotton and other commodities moving to market. Now, after more than two years, he has the Shipping Board ready, and those very German ships—through force of circumstances—are in control of that Board and will sail under the American flag.

*Financing  
the Farm  
Business*

It was not entirely certain, when the Rural Credits Act was passed, whether the new Farm Loan Board would or would not justify its existence by meritorious achievements on a large scale. Even now, the new financial mechanism may prove to be a little slow for instant use. But the Farm Loan Board can and will be of immense aid to the Agricultural Department and the Government at this juncture in helping the farmers to use better business methods. Even where the Board does not make loans on the new plan, its very existence is reducing interest rates and helping farmers to buy machinery and fertilizers and to obtain larger results.



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**THE NEW TARIFF COMMISSION, WHICH ASSISTED IN FRAMING LAST MONTH'S GREAT REVENUE BILL**  
 (In the front row, from left to right, are David J. Lewis, of Maryland; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard University [chairman]; and Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado. Upper row: William Kent, of California; William S. Culbertson, of Kansas; and Daniel C. Roper, of South Carolina)

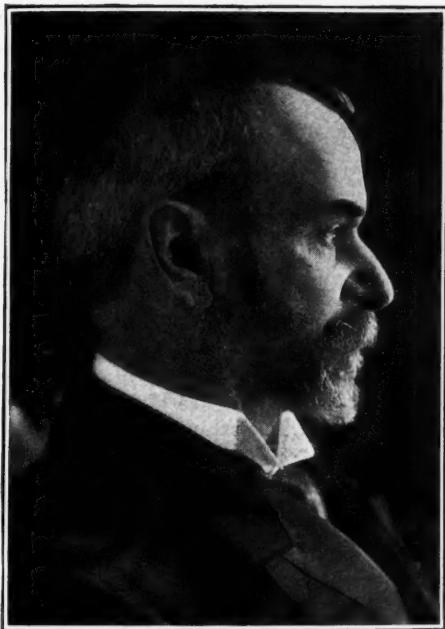
*Taussig  
and the  
Tariff Board*

It was evident early in the war period that various tariff rates and schedules would have to be modified in the near future as a result of changing trade conditions. The plan of a Tariff Commission was agreeable to thoughtful men in both parties and to all business interests. President Wilson was much delayed in making the appointments to this new board, but some weeks ago the names were sent to the Senate and on April 12, a month later, they were duly confirmed. At the head of the board is Prof. Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard University, who has for many years been an expert student of the tariff and who is also an authority upon taxation in general. Few people have realized how important are the duties of this commission as defined in the law of last September. It is authorized to investigate the trade and tariff policies of other governments; and, with the new economic conditions created by the war, the work of the body should at once become of immense service to the country. The commissioners are appointed for twelve-year terms. Besides Professor Taussig, the members are: Mr. Lewis, of Maryland, and Mr. Kent, of California (both of whom have been prominent in Congress); Mr. Roper, of South Carolina (recently of the Post-Office Department); Mr. Culbertson,

of Kansas, and Mr. Costigan, of Colorado. It so happened that this new board was formed at the very time when it became necessary to draft the largest tax bill in the history of the country; and Professor Taussig with other members of the Board were available in Washington to assist the Treasury Department on one hand and the Ways and Means Committee on the other hand in shaping some of the important provisions of this measure. The members of the Board are not men of narrow partisan spirit, and the average of fitness and qualifications seems to be unusually high.

*The  
Other Boards*

No argument is needed to show that the Federal Reserve Board has functions of the most critical nature to perform at a time when fiscal operations of such magnitude are on foot. The Federal Trade Commission also is needed to bring about many business adjustments that ought not to reach the courts. The Interstate Commerce Commission is the only one of our administrative bodies of the newer type that seems to be without constructive force, failing to see things in large aspects. Its well-meant but mistaken policies and methods have brought serious calamity to the country. Upon propositions which one of the other administrative boards at Washington might



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MR. JEAN J. JUSSERAND, FRENCH AMBASSADOR  
AT WASHINGTON



SIR CECIL ARTHUR SPRING-RICE, BRITISH  
AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON

(These two distinguished diplomats will have had important places in the great conference at Washington attended by Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani. Through almost three years they have performed the delicate duties of their respective missions with great discretion and unfailing tact. The change in the status of the American Government has the effect of lightening their burdens in many ways)

settle with a firm "yes" or a decisive "no" within twenty-four hours, on the obvious facts in the case, the Interstate Commerce Commission takes a year or two for tedious investigations that do not help to solve the real problem. Railway service throughout the country is prostrated because the Commission has had the petty notions of the thrifless truckman who deems it economy to starve his horse. Railroad owners have, by this policy, suffered great pecuniary loss, but the shippers and the general public have lost still more.

*In the Alliance,* Among many citizens there has been confusion of mind regarding the relation of the United States to the alliance of powers engaged in the war against Germany and her associates. President Wilson from the first has announced that we would coöperate with the Entente Governments; and Congress voted unanimously to provide a vast loan of money to assist them. Financial measures on such a scale constitute an alliance of the most substantial character. The United States from the very outset has adopted the plan of supporting the general movement against

Germany. More strictly than any one of the European allies excepting Great Britain, our plans are those of an all-around partner. Everything that President Wilson has arranged is in the nature of "teamwork." There will of course have to be some understandings; but the broad plans and views of our Government, and the frank expressions in response that were at once made by Premier Lloyd George, Premier Ribot, Premier Lvoff, and the heads of other governments, have proved that there will be no serious differences of view to be overcome. We are in the war as a member of a great league. We are not seeking anything for ourselves, and our partners are not likely to permit us to outdo them in magnanimity. Nothing that they could gain would repay them for the loss of their sons. Their afflictions have duly chastened their ambitions. They wish security for the women and children of the next generation. We shall stay in the war with our partners until it is ended; and then we shall do our best to help in the readjustments, quite in the spirit of President Wilson's address on peace made to the Senate in January.

*Eminent  
National  
Guests*

As these pages were going to press, there was arriving in this country a noteworthy delegation from Great Britain, headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour. A like delegation was arriving from France, headed by the Minister of Justice, M. Viviani, who is also vice-president of the Council of Ministers and a former Premier. Accompanying him is the great Marshal of the armies of France, General Joffre, with other representatives of the civil government and of the army and navy. Preparation had been made at Washington for conferences of a vital character having to do with all the practical aspects of our entrance into partnership with the governments that are fighting against Germany. Having decided very reluctantly to go to war, this country will not hesitate to trust its allies and to help them, in a generous spirit, without grudging or distrust. The business in hand is too serious for mere compliments; nevertheless, we appreciate the presence in America of these Englishmen and Frenchmen of eminence and experience. We are printing on page 488, from the pen of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, a tribute to the character and career of Mr. Balfour; while our former Ambassador to France, Mr. Myron T. Herrick, contributes for us an American welcome to M. Viviani and General Joffre.

*Armies  
Versus  
Training*

The Army bill was pending in Congress as these pages were closed for the press. A bill had been prepared by the War Department, with the approval of the President. This measure left the present regular army to be filled up by volunteer enlistments, and the present National Guard system to be developed to its maximum under the Hay law, also by volunteering. It then proposed to raise in addition one or more armies of half a million men each, by a method called "selective conscription." The instinct of Congress was against the conscription feature; but the pressure of the Administration was likely to carry the bill through to adoption. Simple facts show that volunteering for the regular army is a failure. Everyone knows also that the National Guard system as "federalized" under the Hay law is worse than a failure. The principle of universal service is the only sound one. But universal service must be built upon universal training. The Administration policy seems to propose to create great concentrated armies at a mo-

ment when they are not needed, instead of to train the entire nation as against what is a very possible need after another year.

*The Swiss  
System  
for America*

In this crisis as during the past three years, the Government itself stands as the only obstacle to preparing the nation. Hundreds of schools made up of splendid young men have desired to be trained, and have not—it is said—been able to obtain the services of a single officer to do the training. If parts of the Hay bill were repealed; if the proposed measures of last month could have been changed; if then there could have been adopted a simple measure giving the entire country the Swiss system of compulsory universal training—then indeed we should have found ourselves upon solid ground. All the officers of the National Guard should be at work carrying on the training; and most of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army should be at the same work. Every State and community in the United States is now prepared to accept the Swiss system. Every device proposed at Washington has apparently been designed with care to prevent the one proper thing—namely, universal training—looking to obligatory service in time of need—which should not be expensive and which should not too much interfere with ordinary pursuits. Has the time not come for the political leaders to be frank and outspoken in telling the reasons why they are unwilling to give universal training to a nation that is not only willing but eager to take such training? With universal training, this country will have at any moment available for active service as large an army as a hundred million people could produce. Will not the proposed selective conscription give us "regular" armies as against democratic armies, and will it not, at the maximum of expense, still leave the nation as a whole untrained and unfit for self-defense? Probably five million men and boys could be trained by the Swiss system at less expense than one conscript army of half a million "regulars" could be mobilized and made fit. Meanwhile, we have every need of universal training, and no probable use for mobilized and active armies on the European scale.

*On  
the Battle  
Lines*

Mr. Simonds' excellent article in this number tells of the moral and material value to the cause of the Allies that the mere fact of the

entrance of the United States will have contributed. He tells of the great British and French attacks upon the German line that had begun so impressively and were still continuing when his article was written. It must be remembered that Germany is far from defeat, provided the German nation remains unshaken and united in purpose. A wave of political reform sweeping down from Russia has emboldened the radicals in Prussia to speak their minds. But even the Socialists in Germany are constructive and practical, and they have no intention of making the kind of revolution that smashes things. The German nation is still fed upon the hope that peace may come as the result of a German victory. But this seems no longer possible to the world at large, because a German victory is not compatible with the kind of peace and order that the world is determined to have. Germany has just subscribed more than three thousand million dollars to a new war loan, as an answer to America's war declaration. But she is giving magnificent support to a hopelessly lost cause, unless Russia should collapse.

*Russia's  
Transition*

Many phases of the Russian situation have remained obscure. One of the chief reasons for the stupendous efforts of England and France on the western front in April was to encourage Russia and give her time to regain strength on the long eastern line. A foremost object of the conference at Washington is to find the best ways by which to help and encourage Russia. It is understood that Baron Rosen, who was formerly at Washington as Ambassador from Russia and who is in full harmony with the new provisional government at Petrograd, is on his way to Washington to fill the old post. Our Government is planning to help Russia with her transportation problems and with her manufacture of munitions. The provisional government under Premier Lvoff has had to proceed carefully, because the new Russian democracy takes itself in a somewhat undisciplined fash-



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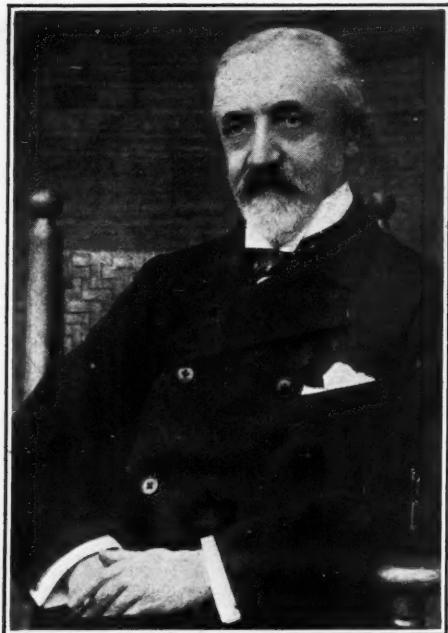
#### THE MEN WHO ARE PREPARING NEW YORK FOR THE COUNTRY'S SERVICE

(In an article elsewhere in this number, Dr. Finley, head of New York State's educational system, indicates some of the ways in which the Empire State is meeting the crisis. A Military Commission, of which he is a member, is arranging to enforce the new law which makes training obligatory on all young men. In the picture above, Dr. Finley is seated on the right, Major-General O'Ryan is in the center, and Dr. George J. Fisher, authority on physical training, is at the left. Standing, from left to right, are: T. C. Stowell [the commission's secretary], Major Hutchinson [superintendent of Military Training], and Dr. Thomas A. Storey [Physical Training Inspector])

ion. A joint council of labor delegates and soldier delegates has seemed to be in competition with the provisional government, although in fact this council recognizes and supports Premier Lvoff. The Foreign Minister, Paul Milyukoff, assures the world that Russia will not make a separate peace; but evidently it is going to be hard to bring unity, discipline, and efficiency into Russia's prosecution of the war.

*Futile Peace  
Moves*

Cabinets have been changing again in Austria and Hungary. A Bohemian, Count Czernin, is the new Foreign Minister of Austria. All kinds of rumors of peace moves have emanated from Vienna and have been promulgated in Switzerland, Denmark, and other neutral places. The Viennese have thought that peace was to come by way of Socialist parleys on neutral soil. Certain Russian, German, and Austrian Socialists were in conference last month at Stockholm; but all connection with such movements has been indignantly repudiated by both of the responsible groups at Petrograd. The Socialist conferences have been denounced as "fakes" and tricks of purely German invention. Bulgaria is eager for peace, but wholly unable to make any independent move by reason of the military situation in the Balkans. Turkey would gladly be at peace, but has not been offered



BARON ROSEN, NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE  
UNITED STATES

(With the fall of the old regime Baron Bakmeteff has resigned as ambassador, and Baron Rosen, who had formerly occupied the post, is now returning to Washington to represent the new democratic government)

any convincing inducements. The British expeditions in Palestine and in Mesopotamia have been making gains, although their achievements are not yet conclusive or by any means complete. The Russian forces have also been gaining in their movement from the Persian borders eastward, south of the Black Sea. The Russian democracy seems to have no fixed purpose of conquest as respects Constantinople. The Turks as a superior race ruling over subject peoples within Turkish domains have no possible future. But the Turks on a basis of equal rights with Armenians, Greeks, and others may well aspire to a future of security and good fortunes. The Russian revolution and the American doctrines of reconstruction give Turkey a bright outlook if only the war can be ended soon and the new order of things set promptly on foot.

*Latin-America  
and the  
Germans* It is gratifying to the United States to find the overwhelming sentiment of Latin-American countries supporting our position. Brazil has half a million Germans in her southern portion, and has been disturbed for a number

of years by fear lest Germany should sometime try to acquire imperial control of some of her best provinces. The present time seems opportune for clearing up that situation. It is likely that the Germans of Brazil must now cast in their lot loyally with the Republic of Brazil, or face serious consequences. Thus the Monroe Doctrine is appealing to South America in a new way. As for German intrigues elsewhere in the western world, they are now completely discredited. In Argentina the anti-German feeling has perhaps been too strong for just discrimination. Mexico's conduct has continued to be ambiguous, and President Carranza has fallen far short of his decent opportunity in his failure to show appreciation of the American preference by virtue of which he continues to hold his office. But the entire Western Hemisphere has now a critical eye on doings in Mexico. Furthermore, Uncle Sam engaged in a great war will not be so easy-going a neighbor as when at peace. As for Germans in the United States, those who are citizens are showing the loyalty that might have been expected of them, and they are being treated with the consideration and respect that President Wilson bespoke in their behalf.



COUNT CZERNIN, THE NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN  
FOREIGN MINISTER

(Who has been reported as actively endeavoring to secure a peace conference)

*Congress Patriotic*

In our "Record of Current Events" will be found specific mention of many important events in the sphere of contemporary history, which we shall not attempt to comment upon in these paragraphs. It will be duly noted that the new Congress met in extra session on April 2, and that the handful of independents threw their strength to the Democratic side, so that Champ Clark was re-elected Speaker, while the Democrats control all the principal committees. The spirit of the House is, however, patriotic rather than partisan. It is proceeding in the main to support the war policies of the Administration without factious dispute or delay. The pending appropriation bills held over from the preceding Congress were rapidly adopted. Mr. Mann of Illinois continues to act as Republican floor leader. Even with different views on the development of military strength, the members of Congress have shown a disposition to work in harmony with the Administration. Out of the bureaucratic tendencies of the Department of Justice there emerged last month an espionage and censorship bill which met with just criticism in both houses and was amended at necessary points. Things can be accomplished in the United States through appeals to the country's intelligence, and in no other way.



A GROUP OF ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS AT ETON TURNING THEIR CRICKET AND FOOTBALL GROUNDS INTO GARDENS



AN ENGLISH SOLDIER ASSIGNED TO FARM DUTY  
(Large numbers of the men enrolled in the British army are now at work on farms throughout the country)

*Farms and Gardens Everywhere*

Official effort was largely directed last month towards stimulating increased food production. We are publishing several articles, among them one from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Vrooman, on the agricultural situation. As everyone knows, the world's wheat crop and potato crop were much below normal last year; and transportation difficulties still further interfere with the business of providing mankind with its daily bread. England has at last awakened to the need of cultivating its unused land, thus reducing the necessary percentage of imported food. The United States would be in no danger on the score of food shortage if there were no urgent demand for a surplus to send abroad. There is no occasion to be frantic or hysterical in this country, but every reason to be industrious, thrifty, and sensible.

*Railroads Ask Higher Freight Rates*

Our railroads have made an urgent petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general increase for freight rates of 15 per cent., with a further request that the higher rate be put into effect on June 1. The Commission has given evidences that it recognizes the seriousness of the situation confronting the roads and that every effort will be made to expedite a decision. That the matter is an urgent one no unprejudiced observer can doubt. With the cost of coal more than doubled, the prices of steel and iron supplies in many cases doubled or trebled, with the additional burden of the higher labor cost under the Adamson Act—estimated at no less than \$60,000,000 a year—the income reports of the railroads since



YOU CAN ALSO BE A PATRIOT WITH A HOE  
From the *News* (Dayton, Ohio)

the first of the year have made depressing exhibits. It is true that the enormous falling off in net income was partly caused by bad weather and the serious freight congestion, but even after these factors are allowed for it is obvious that unless the roads increase their tariffs they can neither give adequate service to the public nor fair return to stockholders.

*Heavy Expenditures Necessary* The trouble of higher costs of materials is very greatly enhanced by the fact that the present feverish activity of industry is making it necessary for the roads to order exceptionally large quantities of rails, cars, and other equipment and supplies exactly at the time when these cost more than they would have cost at any time since the Civil War. The refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission five years ago to allow increased rates made it absolutely obligatory on the roads to economize in every possible way, and they were literally afraid to purchase equipment and supplies except as they were needed for the business immediately in sight. It would have been a gain for both the railroads and the shippers if a 10 per cent. increase in rates had been allowed in 1912 and if the roads had proceeded with this help

to put their houses in order for the great strain that has come since 1915. In the middle of April it was clear that there would be opposition to the proposal to increase rates on the part of many associations of shippers. On the other hand, a number of merchants' associations and other bodies of business men see the necessity of giving the roads more revenue, and the country in general has come to the conviction that it is a necessary thing. In the present petition the roads have notified the Commerce Commission that if, after the present emergency has passed, lower rates seemed fair, they would accept such without making contests in the courts.

*Security Markets in War Time* Following the Government's declaration of war with Germany, the security markets showed buoyancy and optimism, as is generally the case when any great matter is settled, whether one way or the other, after a long period of uncertainty. With the ensuing talk of extremely radical programs of taxation, however, the prices of securities have been steadily declining through the last month. It is notable that this movement is not at all confined to the recently boomed war stocks (though very marked in them), but has come as well in the prices of bonds of the most substantial character, other than the government securities of the Allies. These latter have advanced in price vigorously, as was to be expected when investors found the credit of the United States virtually added to the resources of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

*Will There Be Money for Industry?* The decline in the substantial bonds of American railway and industrial concerns suggests rather serious possibilities. Undoubtedly this decline was partly due to a feeling that with the United States about to issue its own securities to the total amount of seven billion dollars, there would necessarily be a great diminution in the funds available for financing American railroads and industries through bond issues, and a great decrease in the investment-buying power of the public for the good bonds already issued. A great railroad, for instance, such as the New York Central, has deemed it impossible to sell its bonds with satisfactory results under present conditions and has been forced to dispose of one-year notes to a private banking house in order to raise the funds needed for immediate expenditures.

*One Result  
of Tax-Free  
Bonds?*

But still a further specific apprehension in financial circles is shown in the lower quotations for high-grade bonds. If the Government's vast issue of 3½ per cent. bonds is made tax-free for the purposes of the income tax, as are now all American federal, State, and even municipal bond issues; and if, at the same time, there is a new income-tax schedule—as there surely will be—which prescribes a very much higher rate than the present one on the excess sections of large incomes, it will obviously drive all recipients of large incomes into selling the 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. securities they now hold in order to invest the proceeds in the tax-free United States bonds. It can be readily calculated that under such circumstances the 3½ per cent. Government bond might return a wealthy man not only the face of its interest, but perhaps twice the face of its interest when the workings of the income tax were taken into consideration.

*Proposals for  
New Taxation*

In the third week of April, the matter of obtaining a considerable part of the money for the anticipated great war expenditures was still in the stage of discussion. There was a general agreement—particularly marked among economists and special students of taxation problems—that in so far as is possible without discouraging or killing business initiative, the war expenditures should be paid for largely from current taxation rather than exclusively from huge bond issues with their resultant inflation of prices and burden on future generations. There are aggressive radicals making themselves heard with well-organized energy who advocate so stringent a schedule of income taxes as will, after lowering the exemption figure to, say, \$2000, confiscate entirely the excess of every individual income over \$100,000. Such a measure would be vastly more radical and hazardous than anything that has been done in England or France in the very throes of war.

*Drastic Taxes  
on Incomes*

There is, however, general agreement that in arranging the new income-tax schedule there will be some lowering of the exemption figure and a stringent increase of super taxes, sufficient to produce several hundred millions of dollars per year more than present rates. There is a wide-spread feeling that profits coming directly from the war should be taxed to the bone, that all luxuries should have heavy

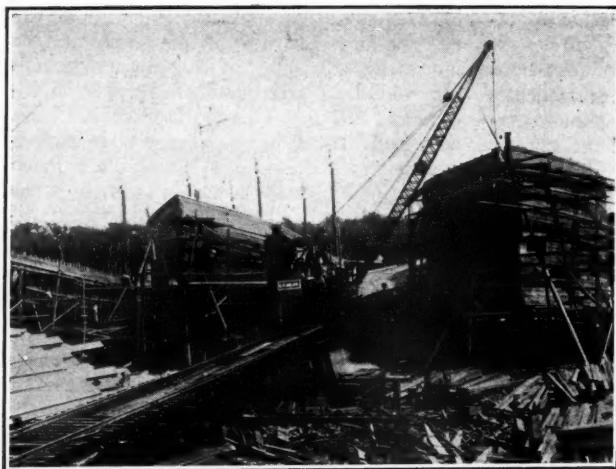
imposts, and that probably the rate of the excess profits tax now in operation will be increased. A suggestion that the new schedule should be retroactive and apply to incomes of 1916 as well as those of 1917 has met with little popular favor, and it is obvious that in thousands of cases such a move would make great hardship and injustice where dividends had been paid, profits divided, or expenditures made which would literally leave nothing with which to pay these new demands that could not have been foreseen.

*Hurly-Burly  
In Shipping  
Shares*

For two years no class of securities has shown more spectacular movements than the shares of the great shipping combinations. Three of these make up the bulk of the American industry—the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, and the United Fruit Companies. The first was the great combination of transatlantic steamship lines engineered by the late J. P. Morgan, which had for its most important component part the White Star Line, a British fleet under British registry. The second company is a combination of the former Ward, Mallory, Clyde and other American coastwise lines plying between New York and other Atlantic seaports and the West Indies and the Gulf ports of the United States and Mexico. The United Fruit Company has an enormous fleet of very profitable vessels, primarily engaged in transporting bananas and other tropical and semi-tropical fruit from the West Indies, Central America and South America to our seacoast cities. The International Mercantile Marine Company was practically insolvent and facing reorganization when the war broke out. At that time, transatlantic freight rates were about \$4 a ton; now they are \$100 a ton, and with the frightful inroads on the world's merchant shipping made by the German submarines, it is certain that rates will be inordinately high, not only during the war but for some time after it.

*The War Bon-  
anza to Ship-  
ping Concerns*

Thus, Mr. Morgan's steamship combination, which had seemed to be an utter failure financially, has come to a position where it could earn more than \$50,000,000 a year net if it were free to prosecute its normal business as a private enterprise. The British Government has, since an early period of the war, however, commandeered a number of the Mercantile Marine's vessels that were under



THE BOOM IN AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING  
(A scene in a shipyard at Lake Charles, La.)

British registry, and early in April came the news that all the remaining vessels of the British part of its fleet were to be taken over for Government service. It is understood that the British Government pays owners of commandeered vessels \$10 a ton for the transatlantic service, as against the present open market price of \$100. This rate is, however, joined with free insurance of the ships and an agreement to return them, when the Government is ready to do so, in good condition which still leaves large profits. The pyrotechnic movements in the shares of these companies have been due to uncertainty as to whether Great Britain would exercise all its right of commandeering and as to what the United States Government would do as regards American coastwise ships and Atlantic Ocean vessels under American registry, and also as to the still uncertain deductions from the enormous earnings of the companies for special war taxes.

*Labor Laws Upheld*

Elsewhere in this REVIEW (page 526) Professor Ripley makes illuminating comment on the Supreme Court decision in the railroad eight-hour case, to which we referred in these pages last month. In the course of his analysis he alludes to the Oregon ten-hour and minimum-wage laws, which were sustained by the federal court in notable decisions on April 9. The Oregon Legislature had attempted to limit the working hours of all male employees in "mills, factories, and manufacturing establishments" to ten hours in

each twenty-four. The State court had upheld the constitutionality of such regulation and that decision is now sustained by the United States Supreme Court, which had itself, in 1905, held unconstitutional a New York law limiting the working day of bakers to ten hours. For twelve years the power of State legislatures to regulate hours of labor for adult men in general industry had been in question. The decision rendered last month opens the way to such regulation in any State where it may seem desirable. The minimum-wage decision, in so far as it puts a new and broader interpretation on the police

power of the State, will strengthen the hands of all who have to do with enforcing the minimum-wage laws already on the statute-books of eleven States and will also encourage the advocates of this kind of legislation everywhere in the country. The Oregon act was sustained by a vote of four to four. Justice Brandeis could not participate, since he had been counsel in the case before his appointment to the bench.

*Merit System for All Postmasters*

Just now, when everybody recognizes, as never before, the crying need of efficiency in every part of the Government service, the Administration at Washington has seen fit to extend the merit system to the appointment of the 10,000 postmasters who constitute the first, second, and third classes. Hereafter the men receiving the highest ratings in competitive examinations will be named by the President for these postmasterships, and while the Senate may reject such nominations, there is small consolation left to the friends of the old spoils system. The President's order of March 31 may be regarded as the victorious culmination of a half-century's fight for the merit system of appointment in the Federal service. The campaign began shortly after the Civil War, in a period of riotous spoliation at Washington, when the country had gone mad with extravagance. In the fifty years that have elapsed, the national temper and spirit have changed for the better, let us hope. Civil service reform, at any rate, has come to stay.

# RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From March 21 to April 20, 1917)

## The Last Part of March

March 21.—Advance Russian forces cross the border from Persia into Turkish territory, south of Baneh.

The American oil steamer *Healdton*, is torpedoed at night without warning off the coast of Holland, within the "safety" zone.

March 22.—The United States extends formal recognition to the new government of Russia, the first nation thus to act; the British, French and Italian Ambassadors at Petrograd later convey official recognition from their Governments.

The deposed Czar Nicholas of Russia is placed in confinement at Tsarskoe-Selo Palace, with the Empress.

The German Admiralty announces that the commerce destroyer *Moewe* has returned to port from its second cruise in the Atlantic, having captured twenty-two steamers and five sailing vessels.

March 23.—The French Admiralty announces that the battleship *Danton* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on March 19, with a loss of 296 lives.

March 24.—The United States orders the withdrawal from Belgium of Minister Brand Whitlock and the members of the American Relief Commission, because of hampering restrictions and the sinking of several relief ships by German submarines, declining to accept further responsibility for leaving American citizens in German-occupied territory; relief work will be taken over by subjects of Holland.

General M. V. Alexieff (Minister of War) assumes the post of commander-in-chief of the Russian armies; General Letchitsky becomes commander of the armies on the central front, replacing General Evert.

March 26.—The United States refuses Germany's proposal (transmitted through the Swiss Minister on February 10) to interpret and supplement the Prussian treaty of 1799, with particular reference to the status of enemy residents; the reply intimates that the conduct of German authorities has destroyed confidence in treaty obligations.

The Russian embassy at Washington declares that the new government in Russia has removed all restrictions against Jews with regard to travel, residence, ownership of property, franchise, education and service in the army.

March 27.—The British expedition in the Holy Land, under General Murray, decisively defeats a Turkish army of 20,000 after a two-days' engagement near Gaza, fifty miles southwest of Jerusalem.

March 28.—Proposals for electoral reform in Great Britain—including "a certain measure of woman suffrage"—are endorsed by Premier Lloyd George and former Premier Asquith and approved by a majority of 279.

March 29.—The German Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg addresses the Reichstag on the crisis with the United States; he declares that Germany does not desire war and shall not have to bear the responsibility for it.

The German Chancellor tells the Reichstag he is not convinced that reforms in the Prussian franchise should be begun while millions of men are in the trenches.

Argentina places an embargo on the exportation of wheat and flour, owing to shortage.

March 30.—The Russian Government offers to Poland an opportunity to choose its future form of government, presumably "a new independent Poland formed of all the three now separate parts"—"bound to Russia by a free military union."

The exploits of a new German raider become known as a captured French bark sails into Rio Janeiro with 285 men from the crews of eleven ships sunk in the south Atlantic; the raider is a sailing vessel with auxiliary gasoline power, well armed.

March 31.—The British make progress in their attack on St. Quentin, where the German withdrawal had halted, and capture six villages northwest of the city.

The close of the British financial year shows a revenue of \$2,867,137,910, and expenditures of \$10,990,563,550; the new tax on excess profits yielded \$700,000,000.

## The First Part of April

April 2.—President Wilson asks the American Congress to declare that the recent acts of the Imperial German Government are in fact war.

The American steamer *Aztec* (armed) is sunk without warning by a submarine off the French coast.

The British reach within two miles of St. Quentin, capturing twelve villages, while the French (further south) push forward to within three miles.

April 3.—The German Reichstag adopts a resolution, by vote of 277 to 33, appointing a committee to consider the revision of the constitution of the Empire.

April 4.—The Russian Provisional Government repeals all laws limiting religious freedom.

The British official report on merchant vessels sunk by German submarines or mines during March and the last three days of February (five weeks) places the total at 80 British vessels of over 1600 tons each.

The British Food Controller announces new restrictions on consumption in restaurants and boarding-houses, including one meatless day each week, with potatoes on two days only.

The Brazilian steamer *Parana* is torpedoed and sunk at night off Cherbourg, France.

German troops force a crossing of the Stokhod River in Volhynia, inflicting heavy losses on the Russians.

April 5.—The Germans launch an attack northwest of Rheims in an effort to relieve the pressure on St. Quentin.

The Russian advance through Persia into Asia Minor effects a junction with the British army, northeast of Bagdad.

Gen. Ferdinand Foch, one of the heroes of the battle of the Marne, is detached from active service in the French army; General Lyautey, recently Minister of War, is reappointed Resident General in Morocco.

The Norwegian legation at London states that during February and March 105 Norwegian vessels, of 166,000 tons, were sunk.

The American steamer *Missourian* (unarmed) is torpedoed and sunk without warning near Genoa, Italy; no lives are lost.

April 6.—The United States enters the war, upon the signing by President Wilson of a joint resolution passed by Congress declaring that a state of war has been thrust upon the United States by the Imperial German Government.

German ships in American ports are taken over by the United States Government—ninety vessels in all, of 600,000 tons, valued at \$125,000,000.

President Menocal asks the Cuban Congress to declare that a state of war exists with Germany.

April 7.—Cuba enters the war, President Menocal signing a resolution passed unanimously by Congress; in the debate Cuba's "duty toward the United States" is given as a compelling reason, as well as German submarine offenses.

The President of Panama formally commits his republic to co-operation with the United States in defending the Canal against hostile acts.

The German Emperor directs the Imperial Chancellor to "assist in obtaining the fulfillment of the demands of this hour . . . and shape our political life in order to make room for the free and joyful co-operation of all the members of our people"; it is still understood that the proposed changes in the Prussian election law would not become effective during the war.

The German auxiliary cruiser *Cormoran*, interned at Guam, is blown up by her crew.

The official British report describes unprecedented aircraft activity on April 5 and 6; 46 enemy airplanes and airships were brought down, while the British lost 28 airplanes.

### *The Second Week of April*

April 8.—The Austrian Government informs the American chargé d'affaires that it has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the United States.

A Dutch account of the German Emperor's orders to the Chancellor quotes him as declaring that "there is no more room in Prussia for elections by the classes" and that "the reform of the Prussian Diet and the liberation of our entire political life are dear to my heart."

April 9.—The British launch a great offensive against the German line at Arras, carrying Vimy Ridge and taking more than 6000 prisoners.

The United States seizes fourteen Austrian ships, of 68,000 tons, interned in American ports.

It is reported at London that four Belgian relief ships—properly marked and outside the war zone—have been torpedoed and sunk without warning within four days; they carried 17,000 tons of foodstuffs.

April 10.—The British offensive at Arras makes gains of from three to five miles and results in the capture of 11,000 Germans and 100 large guns in two days.

The State Department at Washington estimates that German submarines have sunk 686 neutral vessels (up to April 3); 410 of these were Norwegian, 111 Swedish, 61 Dutch, 50 Greek, 33 Spanish, 19 American, 1 Peruvian, and 1 Argentine.

An explosion in a shrapnel plant operated in the interests of the Russian Government, near Chester, Pa., results in the death of 116 workers, mostly women and girls.

April 11.—The Brazilian Government severs diplomatic relations with Germany, because of the torpedoing and shelling of the steamer *Parana* by a German submarine, with loss of life.

It is announced at Washington that an Allied war council will be held at Washington, with delegations from England and France—including British Foreign Secretary Balfour, ex-Premier Viviani of France, and General Joffre.

British and French naval commanders in the Atlantic confer with United States Navy officials at Washington regarding participation by the United States in patrolling the Atlantic.

April 12-13.—The British assault on the German positions in the vicinity of Arras is renewed, resulting in the capture of seven towns and the piercing of the famous "Hindenburg line."

April 13.—Bolivia severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

It is officially announced at Buenos Aires that an Argentine sailing vessel has been sunk by a submarine off the European coast.

### *The Third Week of April*

April 15.—Demonstrations occur in Berlin following a further reduction of 25 per cent. in the bread ration.

April 16.—The French launch a great offensive against the German line along the Aisne, on a front of twenty-five miles between Soissons and Rheims, advancing an average of two miles and capturing 10,000 prisoners.

April 17.—The commander of the destroyer *Smith* reports an attempt to torpedo his vessel—the first shot in war between Germany and the United States; Berlin later denies that any German submarine is operating in American waters.

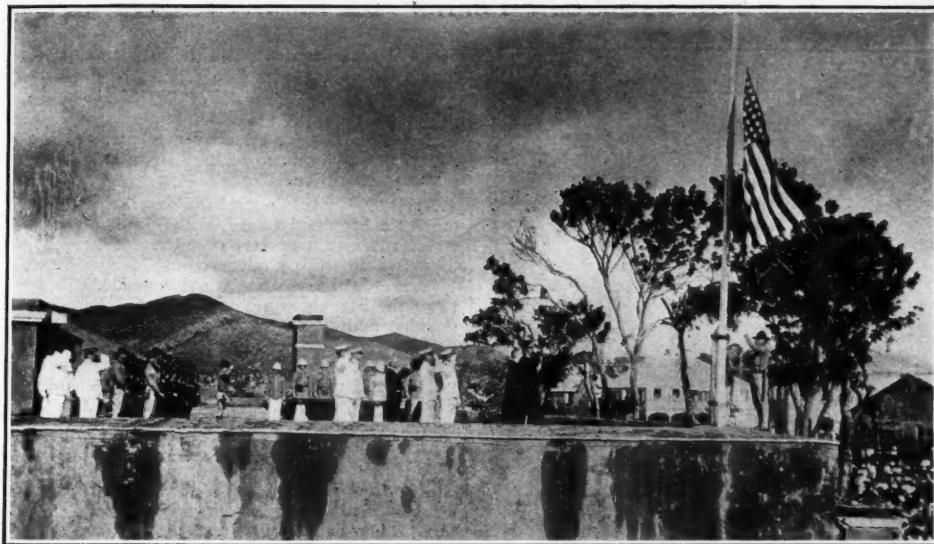
April 18.—It is estimated that the extraordinary pressure of the Allies on the German line in France—at Arras, St. Quentin, and Rheims—totals more than one hundred miles in extent.

German submarine activity against British merchant ships shows a slight increase in the week ended April 15; 19 vessels of over 600 tons each were sunk, compared with a previous seven weeks average of 17; the percentage of loss by mines and submarines among all vessels entering or leaving British ports is .59.

Subscriptions to the sixth German war loan total \$3,192,500,000, in excess of the fifth loan; the amount of all loans exceeds \$15,000,000,000.

April 19.—Foreign Minister Milyukoff assures representatives of Allied workmen, in Petrograd, that the new Russian Government will not make a separate peace.

The French report that more than 18,000 German prisoners and 100 guns have been captured in three days' fighting on the Aisne.



RAISING THE FLAG OVER OUR NEWEST POSSESSION

(With formal ceremonies on each of the three islands, the Danish West Indies—now named the Virgin Islands—were transferred to the United States on March 31. At the same time a Treasury warrant for the purchase price, \$25,000,000, was handed to the Danish Minister at Washington by Secretary Lansing. American administration in the islands will be exercised by the Navy Department, with Rear Admiral James H. Oliver as Governor. The illustration shows the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes on the Government building at Frederickstad, St. Croix)

## RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From March 21 to April 20, 1917)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

April 2.—The Sixty-fifth Congress meets in extraordinary session . . . In the House, Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.) is reelected Speaker by vote of 217 to 205 for James R. Mann (Rep., Ill.)—with six Republican members scattering their votes, three Republicans absent, and four of the five independents voting with the Democrats.

Both branches assemble in joint session and are addressed by President Wilson, who advises "that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States"; he recommends an immediate addition of 500,000 men to the army, chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, with subsequent increments of equal force.

In both branches, a joint resolution is introduced providing "that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared."

April 4.—The Senate passes the war resolution, by a vote of 82 to 6; the votes in opposition are: Mr. Stone (Dem., Mo.), Vardaman (Dem., Miss.), Lane (Dem., Ore.), La Follette (Rep., Wis.), Norris (Rep., Neb.), and Gronna (Rep., N. D.) . . . The House passes four appropriation bills which failed of adoption in the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress—the Army (\$240,000,000), Sundry Civil (\$138,000,000), General Deficiency (\$62,000,000), and Military Academy (\$1,350,000).

April 5.—In the House, estimates are received from the Secretary of the Treasury calling for the authorization of \$3,502,558,629 to cover war

measures; nearly \$3,000,000,000 is asked for enlarging and equipping the army.

April 6.—The House (at 3 a. m.), by vote of 373 to 50, passes the Senate resolution declaring that a state of war exists with Germany; Mr. Kitchin (Dem., N. C.) leads the opposition; the resolution is formally approved by the President at 1:15 p. m.

April 10.—The House Committee on Ways and Means, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, agrees upon an issue of \$5,000,000,000 in long-term bonds, and \$2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to be redeemed at the expiration of one year by revenue derived from increased taxation.

April 11.—The Senate passes three of the annual appropriation bills (Army, Military Academy, and Sundry Civil) which failed of passage at the last session.

April 12.—The Senate confirms the President's nominations for the new Tariff Commission—Prof. Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard University, chairman; ex-Cong. David J. Lewis, of Maryland; ex-Cong. William Kent, of California; Daniel C. Roper, South Carolina; E. P. Costigan, Colorado, and W. S. Culbertson, Kansas.

April 13.—In the House, an Administration bill is introduced extending to the President power to operate all railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines, and to draft their employees into the military service.

April 14.—The House passes, without dissenting vote, the bill authorizing a \$7,000,000,000 bond and note issue, the biggest war loan ever



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WOMEN LEARNING TRUCK GARDENING ON A FARM OF THE NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

attempted by any government; \$3,000,000,000 is to be loaned to the Entente nations.

April 17.—The Senate unanimously adopts the bill authorizing a national loan of \$7,000,000,000 for war purposes.

April 18.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs votes to support plan of the President and the Army General Staff for a selective draft to raise 500,000 men for the army; the House Committee expresses preference for the volunteer system. . . . Both branches pass without roll call a measure permitting the Allies to recruit their subjects in the United States.

#### AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

March 21.—President Wilson summons Congress to meet in special session on April 2, two weeks in advance of the date originally set.

March 25.—The President directs that the enlisted personnel of the navy be recruited to its maximum of 87,000, plus 6000 apprenticed seamen (an addition of 18,000 men); he also begins to call out regiments of the National Guard.

March 26.—The President directs that the authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps be increased from 15,000 to 17,400 men.

March 31.—The United States takes possession of the Danish West Indies, renaming them the Virgin Islands; administration is to be through the Navy Department, with Rear-Adm. James H. Oliver as first Governor. . . . President Wilson, by executive order, places more than 10,000 first, second, and third-class postmasters under civil service, appointments in future to be made only after open competitive examinations.

April 4.—The New York Legislature completes the passage of a bill creating a State constabulary.

April 5.—A Commercial Economy Board, of three members, is created by the Council of Na-

tional Defense, to deal with the problems of wartime distribution.

April 7.—The Council of National Defense forms a Committee on Food Supply and Prices, and invites Herbert C. Hoover (chairman of the American Committee for Relief in Belgium) to serve as chairman.

April 9.—The Council of National Defense creates a Munition Board, with Frank A. Scott, a Cleveland manufacturer, as chairman. . . . The Shipping Board completes plans for a fleet of 1000 standardized wooden ships, of 3000 to 3600 tons; the first ships are to be finished within five months, and then at the rate of two or three a day. . . . The Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Oregon laws establishing a minimum wage for women and fixing a ten-hour day for workmen in manufacturing establishments, and declares price-fixing by means of licenses to be illegal.

April 11.—The War Department decides to discharge from the National Guard all enlisted men having families dependent upon them. . . . The Navy Department announces, after months of investigation, that it has been decided to locate the Government's armor-plate and projectile factories at Charleston, W. Va.

April 12.—The War Department announces that enlistments in the regular army and militia will be for the period of the war only; 161,500 volunteers are needed to bring the regular army to the full war strength of 293,000, and 206,000 to bring the National Guard to its war strength of 330,000, besides 150,000 vacancies caused by withdrawal of men to train recruits; the decision is in effect a call for 500,000 volunteers.

April 14.—The President creates a Committee on Public Information, with the functions of censorship and publicity, composed of officials in the State, War, and Navy Departments, with George Creel as civilian chairman.

April 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury submits to Congress the Administration's suggestions regarding new sources of taxation to cover approximately half of the cost of the first year of war. . . . Ex-President Roosevelt asks permission to raise, for immediate overseas service, a volunteer infantry division of nine regiments, with cavalry, artillery, engineers, motorcycle machine-guns, aero, and signal corps units.

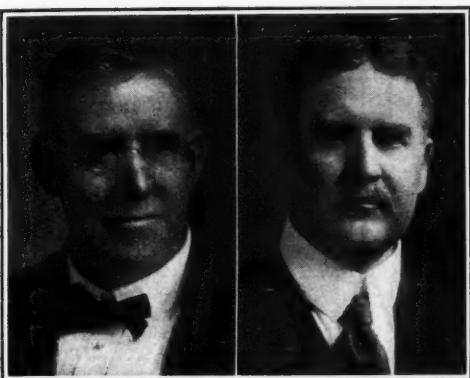
April 17.—The War Department announces that from April 11 to 15 a daily average of 143+ men enlisted in the regular army. . . . Governor Keyes signs a bill establishing prohibition in New Hampshire from May 1, 1918.

April 19.—It is announced that enlistments in the Navy since the proclamation of war have totaled 10,060 men. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission grants tentative permission to the railroads to file 15 per cent. increases in freight rates, pending hearings and an ultimate decision.

#### FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

March 25.—The last of the American marines landed in Cuba on March 8 are withdrawn; the insurrectionists in the interior continue their campaign of destruction.

March 28.—The King of Sweden accepts the resignation of Premier Hammarskjold and his



EZEQUIEL C. DE BACA

WILLIAM E. LINDSAY

(Mr. de Baca was seriously ill when elected Governor of New Mexico on the Democratic ticket last November and had never assumed the full duties of his office when he died on February 18. He was best known in the Southwest as editor of a Spanish newspaper. Mr. Lindsay, his successor, is a Republican—chosen as Lieutenant Governor in the same election, defeating former Governor McDonald)

cabinet; Carl Johan Gustaf Swartz is invited to form a ministry.

March 29.—A threatened general strike in Spain results in the suspension of constitutional guarantees and a declaration of martial law.

April 1.—The Cuban rebel leader, Major Rigoberto Fernandez, is intercepted and placed in custody by American naval forces while en route to Haiti; the revolt in Cuba is thus believed to be entirely at an end.

April 9.—President Menocal carries the special elections in Oriente Province, and is thus reelected President by 86 electoral votes to 44 for Dr. Zayas.

April 19.—Premier Romanones, of Spain, resigns, and the president of the Senate, Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, forms a ministry.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

March 23.—A hurricane wrecks buildings on six blocks in New Albany, Ind., killing thirty-three persons.

April 4.—The price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade passes \$2 for the first time in a normal market.

April 7.—The Agricultural Department's first forecast of the winter wheat crop shows an estimated production of 430,000,000 bushels, compared with 481,000,000 harvested in 1916 and 674,000,000 in 1915.

April 9.—The price of cotton on the New York Exchange reaches 21½ cents a pound, the highest price since the Civil War.

April 11.—Butter and egg exchanges in New York and Chicago, as a patriotic duty, abolish speculation by suspending all dealings for future delivery.

April 17.—Soft-coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are granted a wage increase of 20 per cent, after conference with the operators.

April 19.—The price of wheat for May delivery, on the Chicago exchange, reaches \$2.40 a bushel, a rise of 40 cents in ten days.

#### OBITUARY

March 23.—Dr. Charles S. Braddock, Jr., famous for his work in ridding Siam of cholera and smallpox, 54.

March 24.—Col. Charles Chaille-Long, the American who became noted as soldier, explorer, and diplomat in Egypt, 76.

March 25.—Simon Cameron Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines in the East, 59.

March 27.—Moses Ezekiel, the distinguished American sculptor, 72.

March 28.—Albert P. Ryder, known as the greatest American "imaginative" painter, 70. . . . William Rotch Ware, a widely known architectural writer, 68.

March 30.—Dr. David H. Browne, the noted metallurgist, 52.

March 31.—Edmund Mitchell, the novelist, 56.

April 2.—Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Minister to The Netherlands in 1911-'12, and former editor of the *North American Review*, 65.

April 3.—Gen. Ellis Spear, a former Commissioner of Patents, 82.

April 8.—Richard Olney, Attorney-General and Secretary of State under President Cleveland, 82.

April 10.—Henry T. Helgesen, Representative in Congress from North Dakota, 59.

April 11.—Jonas Weil, a prominent New York merchant and philanthropist, 79.

April 12.—Gen. Edwin Augustus McAlpin, tobacco merchant and head of the United States Boy Scouts, 69.

April 13.—James Buchanan Brady, the steel-car manufacturer, 64.

April 14.—John G. Johnson, the Philadelphia lawyer, famous for his defense of great corporations before the Supreme Court, 76. . . . Dr. Rudolph Ernest Brunnow, professor of Semitic languages at Princeton, 59.

April 15.—Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, the Polish inventor of Esperanto, a universal language, 58.

April 18.—Gen. Moritz Ferdinand von Bissing, until recently German Governor-General in Belgium, 73.

April 19.—William Berri, proprietor of the *Standard Union* (Brooklyn) and prominent in New York Republican councils, 68.



HON. RICHARD OLNEY

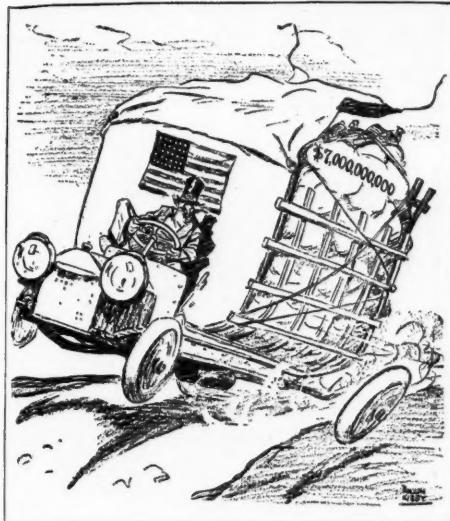
(During President Cleveland's second term, Mr. Olney served first as Attorney-General and later as Secretary of State. The rest of his long and distinguished career had been devoted to the practice of law in Boston. He died on April 8, at the age of eighty-two.)

# “FALL IN” FOR UNCLE SAM



THE CALL TO NATIONAL SERVICE  
From the *American* (New York)





ON HIS WAY TO THE FRONT  
From the *World* (New York)

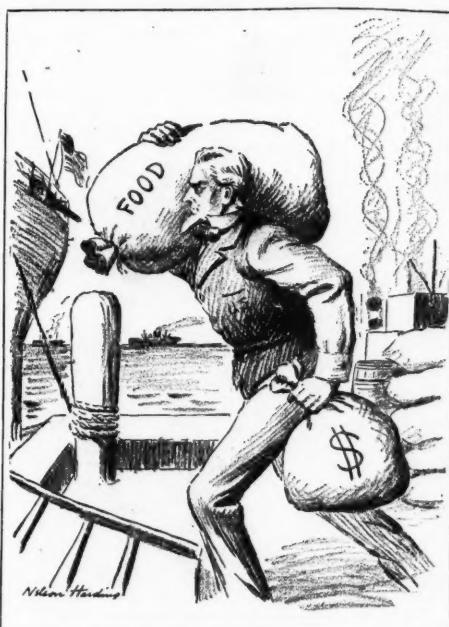


"THE SPRING OFFENSIVE"  
From the *Commercial Appeal* (Memphis)

**W**ITH the declaration of war, American cartoonists promptly mobilized their talents for national service. They are giving much attention to such questions as the necessity for every citizen to "do his bit," the cutting out of waste and extravagance, and the

inadequacy of the volunteer system for the raising of an army.

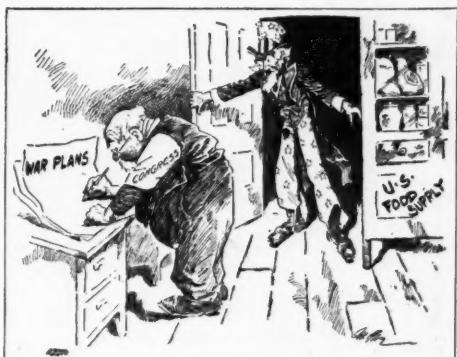
The vital importance of the raising of food



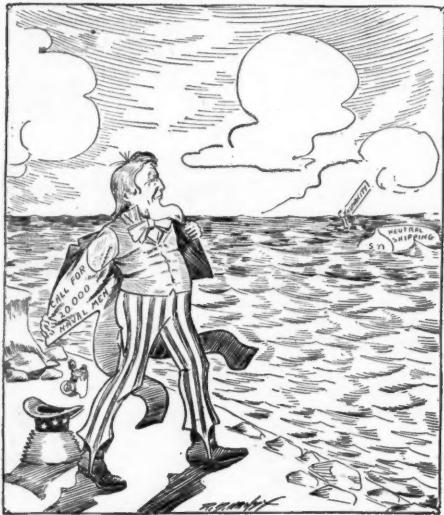
FIRST AID  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)  
May—3



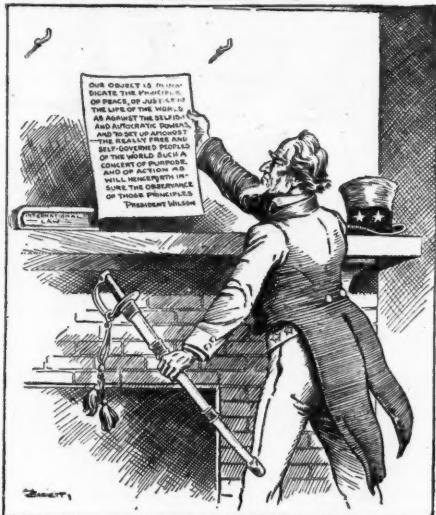
PREPAREDNESS BEGINS AT HOME  
From the *Daily News* (Chicago)



UNCLE SAM: "KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS PANTRY!"  
From the *Journal* (Detroit)



GOING TO THE RESCUE  
From the *News-Tribune* (Duluth)



**JUSTIFIED**  
From the *Tribune* (Los Angeles)



**FRONT:**



**"PROFIT BY THESE, SAM"**  
From the *World* (New York)



© by John T. McCutcheon

#### IN THE RACE FOR LIFE

IN THE RACE FOR LIFE  
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



THE KIND OF PACIFIST THAT HAS TO  
BE SHOWN

From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



FOR HIM—APPRECIATION AND SYMPATHY  
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus, O.)



THE DAY OF GLORY

"Hi, Boches! Revolution in Russia! Whose turn comes next?"

From *La Victoire* (Paris)

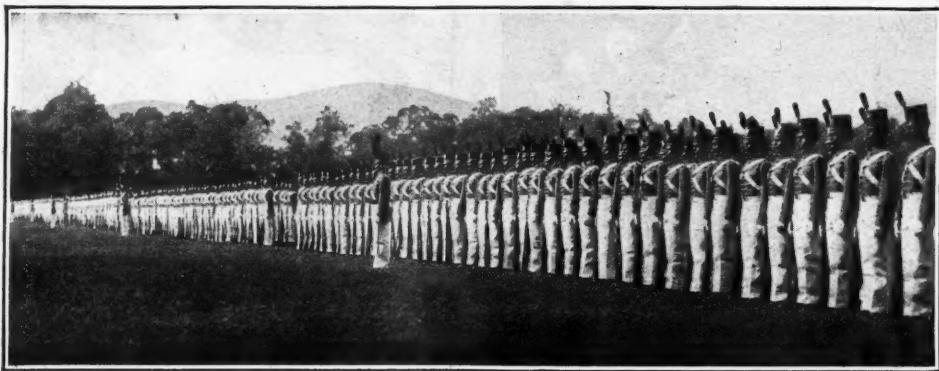


DEPARTURE OF JOHN BULL'S "HOLIEST POSSESSIONS"  
From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich)



WILSON: "And now . . . Cut off my wings!"  
From *L'Asino* (Rome)

## SIGNS OF PREPARATION



© International Film Service

A NEW CROP OF ARMY OFFICERS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT LAST MONTH



RECRUTS FOR THE MARINE CORPS IN NEW YORK



ARMY AVIATION STUDENTS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.



© International Film Service

BUSINESS MEN DRILLING ON THE ROOF OF A BUILDING IN NEW YORK CITY

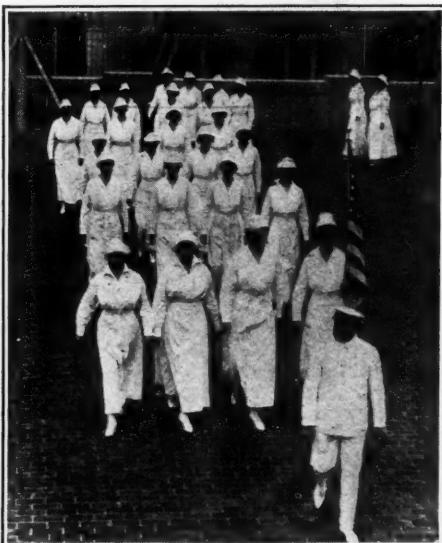
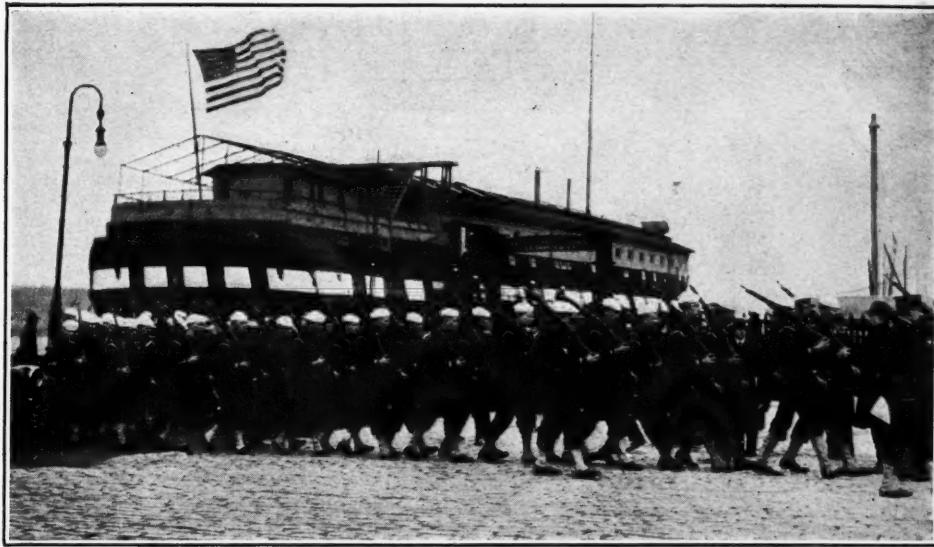


Photo by Central News

THE SALESMEN OF A BIG NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE TRAINING AS NURSES



© American Press Association.

THE NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA, LEAVING THEIR SHIP, "THE GRANITE STATE," FOR FEDERAL SERVICE

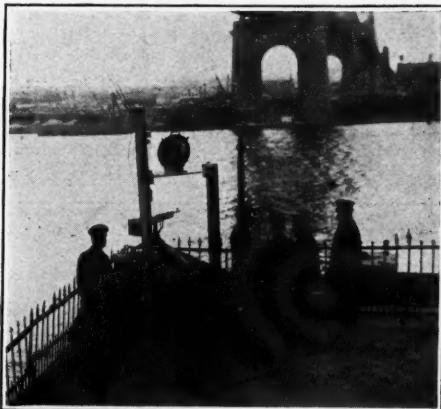
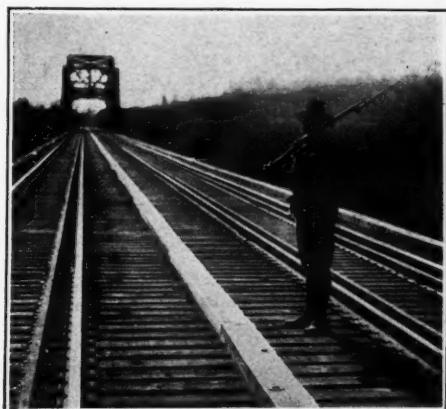


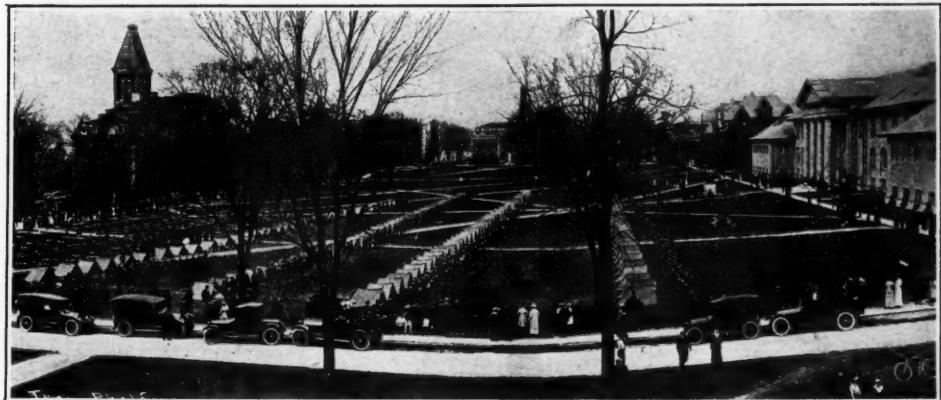
Photo by American Press Association

POLICEMEN GUARDING NEW YORK BRIDGES



© Underwood & Underwood

STATE TROOPS PATROLLING RAILWAY PROPERTY



THE MILITARY CORPS OF CORNELL ENCAMPED ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS AT ITHACA

# IN THE WAKE OF THE GERMAN RETREAT



Photograph from Underwood & Underwood

## THE BRITISH ADVANCING OVER A TEMPORARY BRIDGE

As the Germans retreated, they destroyed all bridges and transportation facilities, to impede the advance of the British and French. The photograph shows a troop of cavalry passing over a temporary bridge hastily erected over the ruins of the one destroyed. (From an official government photograph)



Photo from Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

## THE GERMANS MARCHING FRENCH PRISONERS OUT OF ST. QUENTIN

The Teutons in their great retirement in northern France have taken large numbers of the civilian population, male and female, and sent them as prisoners to Germany.



Photo by Underwood &amp; Underwood, N. Y.

## NOYON, AFTER THE GERMANS LEFT IT

As fast as the Germans evacuated towns in their retreat, French engineers came in and began to repair the destruction inflicted upon the towns by the retreating forces for "military purposes."



© American Press Association, N. Y.

## THE MAIN STREET OF BAPAUME



Photo by Kadel &amp; Herbert, N. Y.

## RUINS OF A CHURCH IN THE CITY OF BEAULIEU



## A TYPICAL SCENE OF DESTRUCTION IN THE LINE OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE

The Allies are advancing over smouldering ruins. Never in history has there been a more ruthless destruction than that done by the Germans in their retirement. Towns and villages have been burned, fruit trees uprooted, and bridges and roads blown up.

# MR. BALFOUR IN AMERICA

BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

(President of Columbia University)

AT any time the presence in the United States of Arthur James Balfour would be a notable event; at this particular moment his presence here is significant in the highest degree. To take counsel with the Government of the United States at this crucially important moment in the history of this country and of the world, Great Britain could send across the sea no higher type of her best citizenship and no more thoroughly equipped representative of her public life than Mr. Balfour. He shares with Mr. Asquith the highest place in the political life of Great Britain in the generation that has followed upon that which was made memorable by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Balfour is of a type which, fortunately for Great Britain, is much more usual in that country than elsewhere, of the man who offers gladly and freely to the service of the public intellectual ability of the highest order together with all the graces and accomplishments that birth, education, and literary distinction can add. No man now living, perhaps no man in English political history, has touched the public administration of Great Britain at so many and at so important points as has Mr. Balfour. He entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1874 as member for Hertford and four years later accompanied his uncle, Lord Salisbury, in the capacity of private secretary to the Congress of Berlin, to witness there the ebb and flow of the tide of international politics following the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish War. To one who was present at the negotiations leading up to the very unsatisfactory solution of the Balkan problem that was then arrived at, some of the happenings of the last three years cannot seem wholly strange or unfamiliar.

Mr. Balfour's first administrative office was the Presidency of the Local Government Board to which he was appointed when Lord Salisbury began his first administration in 1885. In the following year he became Secretary for Scotland. Important as these posts were they seem quite insignificant in

comparison with the next office for which Mr. Balfour was named. Lord Salisbury in his second ministry appointed Mr. Balfour Chief Secretary for Ireland and put him in charge of the Irish administration at one of the most difficult moments in the very unhappy history of the relations between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom. Circumstances and party principle required him to pursue a policy in regard to crime that was denounced as coercion at the same time that he was engaged in framing important constructive legislation to remedy the conditions out of which some of these very crimes grew. It was in this office that Mr. Balfour first gave public evidence of his exceptional powers as an administrator and as a parliamentary debater.

In 1891 he became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons, and then, upon the fall of the Conservative Government, he passed over to the other side of the House to lead the Opposition with striking skill and effectiveness. In 1895 his party was returned to power and he again became leader of the House of Commons, devoting himself in no small measure to matters relating to the government of Ireland.

It was during this period that he had his first responsible contact with the administration of the Foreign Office, as twice during Lord Salisbury's illness or absence from the country, he acted as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On one of these occasions most difficult and exasperating negotiations with Russia arose and it is generally conceded that only Mr. Balfour's tact and skill prevented a serious rupture between the two powers at that time.

This is not the place or the time to go into the details of his parliamentary activities or to discuss the governmental policies which he advocated and in many instances carried through. Suffice it to say that these years established beyond peradventure his reputation as a House of Commons man and as a statesman of high rank.

When in 1902 Lord Salisbury resigned

office, Mr. Balfour succeeded him as Prime Minister of England. The pressing questions of the moment related to South Africa, to public education, and to that alteration in the free trade policy of England, urged by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to which was given the name of tariff reform. Eventually this tariff question split the Conservative Party in much the same manner, although not so completely or with such serious results, as the question of Irish Home Rule had split the Liberal Party nearly twenty years earlier. Mr. Balfour remained at the head of the British Government until the late autumn of 1905, when the movement for Liberalism in the nation grew too strong to be longer resisted and he was succeeded first by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and later, at Sir Henry's death, by Mr. Asquith.

At the outbreak of the war in 1914 Mr. Balfour, while sitting in the House of Commons as one of the representatives of the City of London, was taking no very active part in politics. The nation's need, however, found him quick to answer her call, and when in June, 1915, Mr. Asquith formed his Coalition Government, Mr. Balfour was invited to become a member of it as First Lord of the Admiralty. When the Coalition Government gave way to the present ministry headed by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour passed to the Foreign Office in succession to Sir Edward, now become Viscount Grey.

It is this great office, with which are associated the names of Fox, Canning, Palmerston, Russell, Clarendon, Derby, Salisbury, Granville, Rosebery, Lansdowne, and Grey, that he holds to-day. During his public life, therefore, Mr. Balfour has seen service in the administration of Local Government, of Scotland, of Ireland, of the Treasury, of the Admiralty, and of the Foreign Office, and in addition has served for three and a



Photo by Central News Photo Service

LATEST PORTRAIT OF RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES

half years as Prime Minister. Surely this is a most exceptional and noteworthy record of public service. It is probably quite unparalleled in modern political history.

But Mr. Balfour's career as a statesman, remarkable as it is, falls far short of including all his activities. From the time when he was a student at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he has participated to the full in the pleasures and satisfactions of the intellectual life. He is a cultivated musician and no mean man of science, and his contributions to the literature of philosophy are both important and subtle. His best-known books are: "Defense of Philosophic Doubt," 1879; "Foundations of Belief," 1895; and "Theism and Humanism," 1915, the latter being the Gifford Lectures delivered at the University of Glasgow. Per-

haps no man but Mr. Balfour could have prepared for the press and published the last-named exceedingly important and closely reasoned piece of philosophical and theological exposition at the moment when, as First Lord of the Admiralty, he was directing the operations of the greatest navy that the world has ever seen in the most stupendous of all wars. This feat of itself marks and reveals the elasticity and scope of Mr. Balfour's intellect.

Almost every public honor that Great Britain can bestow upon her most distinguished men has been given to Mr. Balfour. He is an Honorary Doctor of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, and Oxford universities. He has been President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and for thirty years has held the coveted post of Fellow of the Royal Society. Five years ago in a volume edited by Wilfrid M. Short, entitled "Mr. Balfour as Philosopher and Thinker," a collection was made of the more important and interesting passages in Mr. Balfour's non-

political writings, speeches, and addresses. To this volume one must turn who would gain any adequate conception of Mr. Balfour's versatility. Whether he is writing on Handel, on the progress of cancer research, on the humors of golf, or on Professor Bergson's philosophy, he is always learned, always interesting, always persuasive, and always delightful.

Mr. Balfour is in his sixty-ninth year and, thanks to his golf and his tennis, both of which he plays with admirable skill, he is in vigorous health, and ready to carry easily the heavy burdens that attach to playing a leading part in directing the policies of this Twentieth-Century and much-troubled world. The man who while First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons was also Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, is today a distinguished member of the very small group of intellectual leaders in the Anglo-Saxon world. Great Britain could pay the United States no higher compliment than to send Mr. Balfour as her representative.

## JOFFRE AND VIVIANI

BY MYRON T. HERRICK

(Former American Ambassador to France)

**S**INCE Lafayette and Rochambeau came to bring the message of sympathy and the material help that made our republic possible, the United States has received no French commission so important as that which has just arrived. France has paid us a high compliment in sending over for the important conferences in which this nation's part in the war is to be discussed two men so distinguished, so able, and so thoroughly acceptable to the American people as General Joffre and Monsieur Viviani, the one high in the military councils of France and her allies, the other one of France's foremost public men and a statesman of the first order.

The personality of General Joffre, who has held until lately the supreme command of the French armies in the field and is one of the most important figures in the war councils of the Allies, has become familiar to Americans since the war began. My first meeting with him was at one of the celebrations of the French national holiday, the 14th of July—"Bastille Day"—soon after I arrived in Paris as ambassador. There-

after I saw him from time to time on official occasions or informally.

To my mind Joffre is singularly like Grant in character and temperament; physically a large man, though he is not tall; phlegmatic, imperturbable, moderate, endowed with the genius of common sense. He is a man of the people, and has a remarkable hold on their affection and confidence. His sound strategy as displayed at its best in the retreat of August, 1914, and the Battle of the Marne is backed by a capacity for moral leadership which has given him at all times the united, enthusiastic support of his troops.

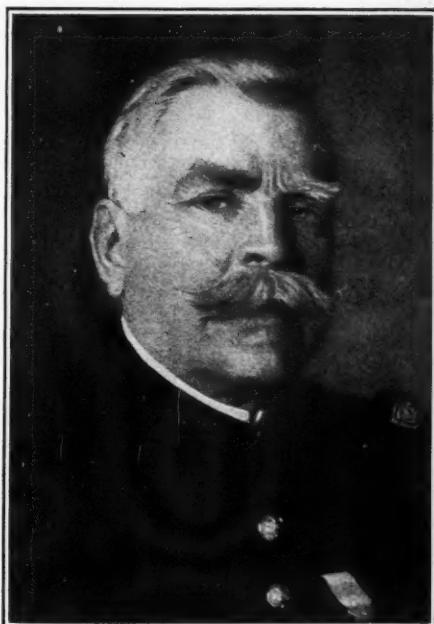
There was no conspicuous military leader in France when the war began. England had Roberts, Kitchener and French, but they had been schooled in methods of open fighting which have been superseded in recent years by a kind of warfare in which the aeroplanes, the trenches, heavy artillery, bombs, tanks, and other novel machinery of defense and attack are the determining elements. It has become a contest of industrial organizations almost devoid of outstanding personalities.

But Joffre was the man prepared by long and thorough training and broad experience to organize and direct the French armies. There was more than mere military strategy in that task, for though France has an efficient system of universal military training and service she had not been obliged to wage war on any considerable scale for nearly forty-five years, and, as the opening days of the war showed, there was a dangerous shortage of arms, ammunition, clothing and other military supplies. The lives of thousands of French soldiers paid the penalty of that unpreparedness to meet the increasing German armament, a condition due principally to the defeat of the appropriations for the army by the pacifists in the previous year.

Joffre's courage, his ability, his absolute devotion to France, were first generally appreciated at the time of the army maneuvers of 1913, when he dismissed five of his principal generals for failure to measure up to their duties. The deposed officers were his personal friends, they had popular support, they brought influence to bear in the Cabinet, but Joffre was inflexible. Again in the early weeks of the war he dismissed several high officers for inefficiency. That unwavering devotion to duty without regard to personal considerations is characteristic of him.

The world knows now what the constant German menace meant to France in the years before the war, but it did not know then. Even the French themselves did not appreciate the full portent of the sinister preparation that was constantly going forward in Germany against the coming of "the day." Joffre seems to have been one of the few men in high place in France who understood the peril of the situation. Undeceived by Germany's protestations of peaceful intention, through all his active career in the army he was devoting himself solely to preparation for the coming war; his action in 1913 was one of the final steps in that process.

It is well known that France had expected the German invasion to come from Alsace-Lorraine, and her fortifications had been erected almost wholly along the border of those provinces. It will be remembered that France began her operations by pouring her forces into Alsace-Lorraine, expecting to meet there the main part of the German army. Germany's attack on Belgium in utter disregard of international law and the blow from the north came as a surprise which necessitated a quick change in French plans. But Joffre was equal to the emergency. Sup-

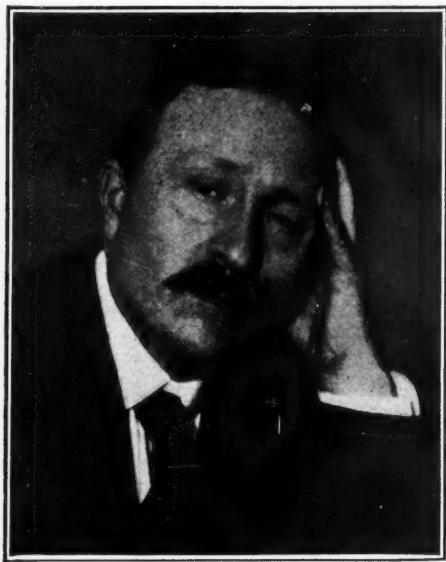


GENERAL JOSEPH JACQUES CÉSAIRE JOFFRE,  
FIELD MARSHAL OF FRANCE

(Born in 1852, General Joffre has all his life been a soldier, serving in the War of 1870, in French China, in Madagascar, and in various posts at home. He was chosen Chief of the General Staff in 1911, and on the outbreak of the war became Commander of the Armies of France and director of the combined British and French forces)

ported on his left by the little English expeditionary force of about seventy thousand men, he drew his troops doggedly and skilfully back along the roads which converge on Paris like the spokes of a wheel. A retreat like that is the severest test of courage and generalship. Day by day putting out his men to certain sacrifice in the rear-guard, Joffre reached the region of the Marne, where every foot of the ground was familiar to him from practise maneuvers there, and the shortened lines of communication gave better opportunity to bring up the needed supplies. There he turned on the Germans like a tiger. Shifting a part of his troops rapidly to the west and strengthened there by the "taxicab army" which Gallieni, then governor-general of Paris, sent out to reinforce him, Joffre turned the German right and attacked along the whole front with the result that the world knows.

Gallieni was hailed as the savior of Paris and Joffre as the savior of France. For the victory of the Marne will be written in history as the decisive battle of the war; it gave time to rally the French armies and equip



JUSTICE MINISTER VIVIANI, OF FRANCE

them for the long months that they must hold the line until England, unready and lacking even a system of universal military service, could begin to bring her vast force to bear in the present great offensive.

There could hardly be a more decided contrast in personalities than between Joffre and his colleague Viviani. If the one can be likened to the silent Grant, the other can find a parallel in Lloyd George. Like the fiery little Welshman who has become the foremost figure in war-time England, Viviani is an impassioned orator. As his name indicates, he is of Italian descent, and his vicious temperament and charming personality are those of a Latin. In manner and disposition he is typical of the French people as Americans regard them.

He has been prominent in the public life of France for many years as a leader of the socialists and radicals of various shades of political belief. During my term in Paris he was at one time premier and again minister of foreign affairs, so I had occasion to see him often, particularly in the early months of the war. For nearly two years he has had the place he now holds as Minister of Justice, ranking next to the premier.

Viviani is like Lloyd George not only in disposition, but also in his relation to parties and classes. He finds his response and his support not so much among the intellectuals or the aristocracy as with the great mass of

the working people. He has not the responsibility that Lloyd George bears, but he has done and is doing a great service in cementing behind the Government divergent groups and forces of the French people.

From the beginning, the chief problem of the Allies has been the organization for war of the great industries of production and transportation. For that organization the co-operation of labor is imperative. Both in England and in France the war has brought representatives of the industrial classes to power in the government. Just as the men and women who are working in the munition plants and in the fields while they send their boys to the trenches are forcing the displacement in England of the old official class which controlled Parliament and the army, so in France the war has made the government more genuinely democratic, more representative of the whole people. Viviani the partisan, the radical, the representative of labor, made more practical and more conservative by the heavy responsibilities that he has borne long and well, is a part of that movement in France just as Lloyd George is in England. He has helped to carry forward that complete subordination of party and person, of caste and creed, to the cause of country, which has given France the power to accomplish her tremendous task.

The personal sorrows that war bring have not spared him. The death of his son early in the war was a hard blow, but without outward sign he has borne his grief with characteristic French courage.

The most democratic nation in Europe could not have made a happier choice of emissaries to our western democracy than that of these two men, familiar as they are with the military and industrial phases of the great struggle for the preservation of democratic government. They are thoroughly qualified by knowledge of the work in hand to discuss the ways in which this nation shall coöperate with the Allies. In personality and position they are peculiarly fitted to make effective appeal to the sentiment of the American people. I hope that their presence among us may be a powerful spur to the movement for the adoption here of a system of universal military training and service, for they know what we are only beginning to realize, that if France had not had such a system, supported and inspired by the heroic spirit of her people, democratic government must have gone down before Prussian autocracy.

# THE WAR IN ITS NEWEST PHASES

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

*Mr. Simonds this month naturally regards the entrance of the United States as a belligerent as the foremost of the newest factors in the war, looking at it prospectively from the standpoint of ultimate history. Looking at the war in its immediate phases the great fighting around Arras is the important thing. Therefore, Mr. Simonds in his monthly presentation of the war is discussing those two things. He also makes some observations on Russia—holding, however, the eastern front for more extended discussion another month.*

## I.—AMERICA ENLISTS

### THE MORAL VALUE

IN the many months that have passed since I began this series of articles I have discussed the entrance of various nations into the world war and sought to interpret the meaning. Now that our own country has become a belligerent, it is necessary to do the same thing once more. With the questions which are domestic, questions of duty, questions of action, I naturally shall not deal, but I shall undertake to tell quite impartially what the military effect and the larger moral effect of American entrance may be, as I sought to point out in the past the significance of Rumanian and of Italian participation.

Always with the coming of a new nation two problems arise; that of moral effect of a new enlistment and that of the material aid the new belligerent will bring. The entrance of Italy quite transformed the European conflict, because it gave it the character of a fight by the European countries against Germany comparable utterly with the fight made against Napoleon a century ago.

The entrance of America, coinciding with the transformation of Russia from a despotism to a republic, from autocracy to democracy unmistakably broadens the issue of the war to a struggle between democracy and autocracy, with the Central Powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, quite naturally representing autocracy and Bulgaria unhappily caught in the camp to which

she does not belong, alike because of injustices resulting from the Peace of Bucharest and because of the intrigues of her Austrian sovereign, the Czar Ferdinand.

With the entrance of America the war becomes in fact a war of liberation, it becomes a war of ideas, because the greatest of neutrals and the largest of the world democracies, by its alignment with the opponents of Germany, marks its mature and deliberate verdict as to the German idea and German purpose in the world. The President of the United States, in a document which will endure, has spoken the decision of his country and that decision is a moral endorsement of the principles proclaimed by the French and British statesmen in their own declarations.

Looking backward upon my own experience in two visits to Europe during the war, I do not believe it is possible to exaggerate the effect on the moral side of this American decision. It terminates the pacifist agitations in France and Great Britain. It closes the page on which were written the various attempts to attain peace by negotiation with the moral backing of the President of the United States. It gives new force and vitality to the contention of those who are directing the policy of the enemies of Germany, that there can be no peace with Germany, without victory.

In the agony and disappointment of the past two years there have been considerable

numbers of Englishmen and Frenchmen who have looked to America in the hope that our country might find some platform on which a solution of the world war might be reached without another campaign. Now that the United States has entered the war there is an end to all such hopes. Always the neutrality of the United States has served as a basis for intrigue, for peace gestures. While the United States remained neutral there was always the possibility that we might act as mediators, a remote but yet real possibility.

This has disappeared. The last hope of intervention went with the American declaration of war. Those who control the destinies of the nations fighting Germany, supported as they are by the majority of the people of their countries have now an endorsement of their decision that the war must go on, ready at hand. In the decision of America they can find the best justification of their own decision to pursue the war to victory.

Reverting to the situation as I found it in Europe, I do not think it is possible to exaggerate the effect in France and in Britain of the American decision. It is at once a moral endorsement of their own policies for the French and the British and the guarantee of the aid of the richest nation on earth. The arrival of Britain in the critical hours of August, 1914, transformed the whole situation from despair to hope for France, it offered the first promise of victory the nation had known for four decades. The entrance of America at another critical moment gives promise that will be hailed—it has been hailed—in Paris and in London, in Petrograd and in Rome, as the advance guard of victory.

The entrance of America has stiffened the enemies of Germany and it has given them the assurance that if they fight now to their utmost, another year will bring American armies and American ships to repair the gaps in their own lines. Is it conceivable that the effect in Germany, in Austria, in Bulgaria—Americanophile for years, in Turkey, will be less considerable?

For all Europe, but particularly for Germany and Austria, America is the land of the dollar, of untold wealth—and all of this wealth is now affected to the cause of Germany's foes. The \$7,000,000,000 that Congress has just voted is the first contribution. And America's decision has had its effect in the whole American continent. Brazil has broken off negotiations, Cuba has declared

war. There are signs that other Latin-American nations will follow.

As for Germany, hard pressed by economic crisis within and British victory without, can one overestimate the effect of the sudden transformation of the conflict into a war of the world against one great people to whom are joined three weak allies? Each time the Kaiser has promised one more attack would bring victory, it has brought a military success or failure—as the case might be—but it has been followed not by peace but by the arrival of new foes. And now the world is in arms and the campaign of 1917 is opening with a German retreat and—save for the Marne—the greatest German defeat of a century, the greatest reverse of the Hohenzollerns since Jena.

Looking forward, too, the Germans see the very foundations of their commercial structure being swept away, not alone in Europe, but in Asia, Africa, and the two Americas. The resources of America will not be available for the reconstruction of Germany when the war ends; all the bases of trade, the result of long years of patient and intelligent effort, have been destroyed and Germany will have to seek her market among the nations now at war with her, when this struggle ends.

On the moral side, then, the entrance of America transforms the war into a world struggle against Germany, with all that this means of encouragement for the enemies of Germany and of depression for the Germans and it imperils the future, after the war, even more than it reduces the chances of victory for Germany in the war.

## MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS

On the material side the value of American participation for the enemies of Germany may be summed up in four words—ships, food, money, men. It is conceded by German newspapers and commentators, it is recognized by all others, that the submarine campaign represents Germany's final bid for victory. Her advantage in preparation has gone. Three years ago she had more men, more guns, better men and better guns, looking toward the mechanical side, than all her foes combined. To-day her human material is inferior to that of Britain, because her best has been eliminated; she is outgunned and inferior in munitions.

If Germany can by her submarine campaign compel Britain to make peace she can

escape a decisive defeat in the field, because a starving Britain will be unable to push her operations on land to a decision. But at this point America enters. Granted that the United States seizes the opportunity, puts in commission the 600,000 tons of German shipping recently taken over, commandeers her own shipping on the lakes and coastwise vessels, constructs wooden ships with great rapidity and in large numbers, the chances of the German success are infinitely reduced.

We must remember that all German estimates fix the fate of the submarine campaign within a relatively short period: England is to be starved to submission in six months—in eight months at the most. But this period is plainly too short, accepting the figures that we have to date of German submarine activity. And within a year America should be able to intervene effectively by sending a fleet of ships and by contributing through its navy to breaking down the submarine blockade. Thus it is that all England, all the Allies look to us for aid, first in helping to meet and conquer the submarine attack which is the final bid of Germany for victory.

With the ships goes food. We must find ships and we must load them with food for Britain, with steel for France. Without our steel France might be compelled to yield as Britain would be compelled to give up if she had not the resource of American food supplies. It is the food that is essential, quite as much as the ships to bear it.

In the matter of money, the need is less pressing. By lending the French and the British millions, that is, by putting our credit behind them and enabling them to purchase food supplies and steel in America on credit instead of for cash, we shall immensely lessen the present strain upon their financial systems. If we shall give France a billion dollars, as has been suggested, this too would be an aid that might enable the French to begin at once the terrible task of rebuilding the cities destroyed by the Germans in their great retreat. But necessary as financial aid must be, it does not rank with ships and food, save only as it contributes to making large acquisitions of food-stuffs possible.

In the matter of men it must be a year, perhaps more, before we can send any considerable number of troops to the battle lines. Nor is there present need for men. For the current year, accepting the probable British casualties in the West as a million

or a million and a half and the French at between half and three-quarters of a million, the Western allies have men enough. Italy has hardly begun to touch her human resources. Next year it may be different, although the British supply will doubtless hold through a campaign of 1918; after that, if the war still goes on, we shall have to send men by the hundred thousand, if the contest is to continue. This would be unlikely, save as it is possible that Russia, as a result of internal conditions, disappears from the battle line and permits the Central Powers to turn their eastern armies westward.

On the other hand, the arrival of a small American contingent, say 10,000 or 15,000, would have an immense moral effect in Britain and in France. It would do an incalculable amount of good in convincing the enemies of Germany that America was in earnest and it would have an equally important influence upon the Germans. Everywhere in the Allied countries I visited I found the earnest hope that America would, if she came in, send a few troops at once. I do not believe that the effect of a division, marching down the Champs Elysées could be exaggerated and I am inclined to think it might make the sending of larger forces unnecessary, since it would demonstrate to the Germans that we meant to win the war at all costs, and to the Allies that our vast human resources could be counted on in the battle, when they should be ready.

On this point of sending American troops to Europe, it may interest my readers to recall that the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, with whom I spoke just before I sailed home in February, expressed the belief that Americans would come as volunteers, to serve in British or French armies. He thought that it was far from improbable that the war would be over before we could send large bodies of troops, measured by European standards, to the front. But he was satisfied that Americans would come to the British training camps, and he pointed to the fact that more than 30,000 Americans were already serving in the British Army, largely with the Canadians. It was one of these who carried the Stars and Stripes up Vimy Ridge, on the first day of the Battle of Arras. The feeling of the British Army on this point was more than once expressed to Senator Hale and myself, when we were at the British Front. "Come back in khaki," was their invariable farewell.

## II.—THE BATTLE OF ARRAS AND THE NEW FRENCH DRIVE

On the military side the Battle of Arras furnished the most interesting incident of the month; indeed, in some ways the most interesting incident in all the months that separate the beginning of trench war from the present hour. And the suggestion contained in this battle, the consequences of which remain to be measured, that we have seen the end or at least the beginning of the end of trench war, gives greatest importance to a British victory which may rank with some of the greatest triumphs in history, as it must now stand as the greatest military triumph in British history, one of the very few won by British arms unaided by allied forces.

In discussing this battle, I desire briefly to review the history of trench war as a preliminary to pointing out the character of this conflict. When the Germans were defeated at the Marne, thrown back by French counter-attack and threatened with a disaster by reason of the bad strategic position in which they had permitted themselves to be involved, they saved themselves by a masterly retreat and, having freed their exposed flank, dug in behind the Aisne. At that moment the German High Command fully expected to reorganize their forces and in the briefest possible time renew their drive upon Paris.

But they were never able to do this. Attacks about Verdun and Rheims were checked, the advance through St. Mihiel was halted, and the maneuvering of Joffre compelled them shortly to shift their effort to the West and engage in that "race to the sea" which ended in a deadlock from the sea to Switzerland in November, 1914. From that moment onward, for more than a year, the situation in the East occupied German attention; the collapse of Austria and the peril of Turkey prevented Western operations. It was not until February, 1916, that the Germans could turn west and their attack upon Verdun led to a bloody failure.

Meantime there had grown up along the Western front the most marvelous series of trench lines the world had ever seen. Against these lines the Allies had made several attacks, none of which brought anything but a local success. At Neuve Chapelle the British paid a large price for a mile gain, which could not be extended. Loos was the same

story. The French attack in Champagne in 1915 brought 25,000 prisoners and a gain of two miles, at most, but it was stopped almost instantly.

Not until July, 1916, were the Allies in a position to match gun for gun with the Germans and up to this moment the superiority of the Germans, due to their preparation, superiority in heavy artillery, in munitions, even in all the instruments of trench warfare, successfully maintained the lines that had been occupied after the Marne. The ebb and flow of battle lines in nearly two years was insignificant and the Germans, mainly because of their Verdun successes, that is, the gains of ground incident to the attack, ended the second year of the war in possession of as much French and Belgian territory as they held in the first days of winter, 1915.

At the Battle of the Somme a new factor was disclosed. The British proved promptly that they now outweighed the Germans in guns and in ammunition, but they were not able to use this effectively. The first attacks on July 1 resulted in small gains of territory at the cost of not less than 50,000 casualties and for the next two months British losses were exceedingly heavy; they amounted to little less than 600,000 for the whole battle. At its inception the Battle of the Somme was hardly more successful than the earlier efforts to pierce the German line, although the French on their sector made a considerable initial gain at a small cost.

In fact, the British were checked at the Somme in July and the further advances for a long period were slight and enormously costly. Yet as the attacks went on it became apparent that there was an ever growing efficiency on the part of British artillery. German losses mounted steadily. Presently there were considerable gains, and the last great attack, that of Beaumont Hamel, showed a mastery of the new art, which gave promise for the future. We can see now that the great British army had its real training school in the bloody battle of the Somme, which cost the three nations represented little less than a million and a half of casualties.

Bad weather interrupted the British advance early in the autumn; but for this it is the British opinion that the retreat that

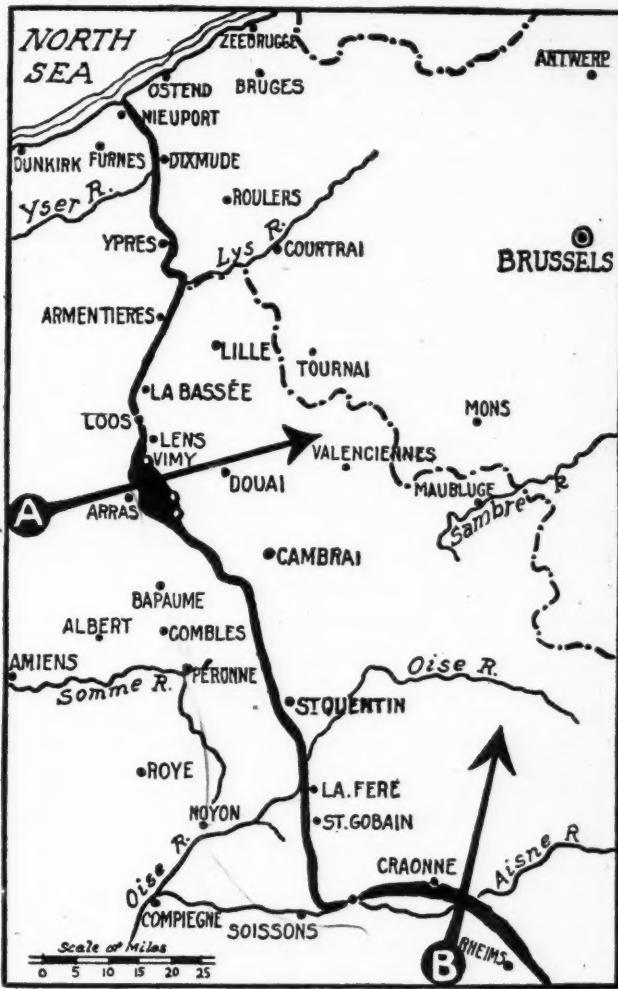
came in the spring would have come before winter set in. But the fact remained that German lines had held; there had been no piercing of the line, and the old idea that a stalemate on the familiar lines was assured stood as yet unchallenged save in the minds of British officers at the front.

### THE GREAT RETREAT

Early in February, as it happened on a day when I was at the front, there began that great German retreat which in March broadened into the most considerable withdrawal since the Marne. It resulted from two things. As a result of their Somme campaign the British had forced a wedge into the German lines in such fashion that the Germans to the south of the battlefield in the broad circle from Péronne right round to Soissons were threatened in the flank and the rear. In addition by their progress the British had driven squarely through the old system of German trench lines for many miles and the temporary wall the Germans had thrown up was not calculated to stand another such attack as the Somme had been.

Accordingly the Germans drew out of the Péronne-Soissons salient or half-circle and fell back deliberately to a line between Arras and Soissons; that is, to their trench lines facing both these towns, which were in the Allied hands at all times. Here they had constructed a new trench line—the famous Hindenburg line, forty miles shorter than the old, which thus required not less than 150,000 men to defend and supply. The retreat was a marvel of German efficiency. To the British there fell only a few guns and 1400 prisoners during this operation.

When it was practically completed the Germans had, by wasting the country over which they retreated, placed a desert some



THE NEW BRITISH AND FRENCH ATTACKS

(The arrow A shows the British drive at Arras, toward Douai. The arrow B represents the French attack extending from Soissons to Rethym. Between these two battlefields is the new line to which the Germans retired in March. The old line had run from Arras west of Bapaume, Péronne, and Noyon to Soissons.

twenty miles wide in places between themselves and the old Allied lines. Over this desert the French and British had to advance; they had to cover it with new lines of communication and much of their preparation for the spring offensive was rendered useless, because their great railway depots and supply stations had been constructed directly behind the old front and had now to be moved forward to the new, an extremely laborious undertaking which the Germans calculated would delay the Allied attack by several months.

To understand what next happened it is

necessary to look at this retreat still more closely. You can get the idea if you think of the old German line as like an old-fashioned barn door, consisting of two swinging doors, and think of these doors as being swung open and out when the campaign began. These two doors were the German lines, as they extended outward, before the retreat began, and the retreat was really swinging these doors inward and thus closing them.

Now the hinges on which these doors swung were two enormously strong positions, one belonging to the old trench system, the Vimy Ridge above Arras, the other the St. Gobain forest and hills, just north of the first German position and between it and Laon. The success of the operation naturally depended upon the strength of these hinges, for, should either fail, then the door would be cut off from the posts that held it. In the German plan the door, thus swung to, was to connect the two ends of the old trench system. It was a new line and it was named the Hindenburg line.

We do not yet know exactly where it ran, but it did extend from the Vimy Ridge, just south of Lens and north of Arras, across the plain between Arras and Douai, before Cambrai and behind the Scheldt from Cambrai almost to St. Quentin and then, behind St. Quentin to the Oise, which had been dammed and flooded, behind the Oise to the Forest of St. Gobain south of La Fère and thence to the Aisne, where it joined the old front between Craonne and the north bank of the Aisne, which saw the fiercest British fighting during the Battle of the Aisne.

The main retreat began on March 16. It went forward quickly and successfully for the next few days, but after three or four days the sweep of the French advance was checked and the French began to come in contact with strongly posted rear guards. After that they made only minor daily progress, the Germans slowly retiring as they had planned to retire, upon the positions selected for their new stand, that is, the Hindenburg line. Before April 1 the French were practically at a standstill and they have made little progress since.

As for the British, before them the Germans retreated with much greater deliberation, because the new permanent line was much nearer to the old British front than to the French. In places the French had twenty-five miles to cover to get to the new German positions, while the major part of

the old British front was no more than ten miles from the Hindenburg line. By the end of the first week in April, however, the British were practically up to the new line, which ran almost east from the suburbs of Arras to the Scheldt south and west of Cambrai. At this moment the German retreat might be said to have been accomplished, although there was still further surrender, entirely in accordance with German plans, surrender of a few more villages through the following days, and the process is still going on.

### VIMY

But on Easter Sunday the British suddenly struck in their turn. The German retreat had balked such plans as they may have had of attacking on the old Somme battlefield, but the German retreat had straightened out the front due east of Arras. Arras was no longer a salient nor could its approaches be shelled on three sides. It was now possible to strike out for Arras and from Arras northward the British trenches were still close up to the German and the preparations made for attack along this front had not been spoiled by a German withdrawal.

Bear in mind, now, that this front from Arras to Lens, which is mainly covered by the Vimy Ridge, was the northern hinge of the barn door. If it broke, then the door would be cut off, even if, as was the fact, it was now practically swung closed. In other words, the British chose to attack at precisely the point where the Hindenburg line made its northern junction with the old permanent German trench system dating from September and October, 1914.

North of Arras, from the suburbs of Lens, that is, from the Souchez or Deule River, straight south to the Scarpe, which cuts the northern suburbs of Arras, this front was dominated by the Vimy Ridge, a range of hills, the culminating ridge of which is about 500 feet high and is known as Hill 145. This ridge is the easternmost projection of the highland that comes east from the Channel and breaks down into the great plain of Northern France. On the western side, which I saw last month from Mt. St. Eloi, it rises gradually. Its eastern slope is abrupt; it falls almost perpendicularly down to the plain which is two hundred feet lower. On a relief map, which Sir Douglas Haig showed me in his headquarters, it seemed almost like a precipice on this eastern slope.

Behind this ridge were the German gun positions. Along the gentle western slope

were line after line of trenches, which made it the strongest position from the sea to Craonne.

In 1915 Foch and his French troops fought for three months to get this ridge and took it once, only to lose it. Not less than a hundred thousand French were killed and wounded in this sanguinary Battle of Artois and just under the hill of Mont St. Eloi you may see a vast cemetery, originally French, but now containing a rapidly growing British annex. If you should stand upon the Vimy Ridge and look east you would see almost at your feet the city of Lens, with its vast suburbs built around the entrances to the many mines, for Lens is the great coal town of France. Looking southward you would see Arras, which is just at the foot of the western slope of this hill, as it begins to descend to the Scarpe valley. Looking straight over Lens you would see Hill No. 70, taken and lost by the British in the tragic Battle of Loos in 1915, which cost 70,000 casualties.

Now if the British could gain possession of the Vimy Ridge they would dominate Lens, they would clear the Germans out of the suburbs of Arras, and they would deprive them of all good gun positions, for the Germans would be in the valley, in the broad plain. But what was of most importance, they would break the German line just where the new Hindenburg system, coming up from the southeast, joined the old system. Bear in mind, also, that in attacking here the British would have all the advantage of long months of preparation, an advantage lost to the south by reason of the German retreat.

Such, in brief, were the conditions of the Battle of Arras, which began on Easter morning by a sudden increasing of that bombardment which for many days had been going on all along the whole of the old front from Arras right away to Ypres in Belgium. The Germans were still holding positions believed to be impregnable, which had resisted many earlier attacks and proven the graveyard of the French in the summer of 1915.

This battle, too, opened with what was probably the greatest battle in the air of all time, for the British, having for some months been at a disadvantage, by reason of the superiority of a new German aeroplane, brought out a new machine of their own and used larger numbers of this plane than they had employed in the old struggles at the Somme, where they obtained complete mas-

tery of the situation and presently were able to prevent all German observation and thus deprive the German gunners of all guidance, save that obtainable on the ground.

### THE VICTORY

The British attack was on a front of some dozen miles, extending from the Souchez or Deule-River just west of Lens, where it breaks around the northern end of the Vimy Ridge, to the Cojeul, a small stream south and east of Arras. The northern attack was made by the Canadians, the balance by the other portions of the Third British Army, commanded by General Allenby, who made a reputation as a cavalry officer in the first campaign of the war.

The Canadian attack was successful. The Canadians pushed straight up to the summit of the Vimy Ridge and in a few hours were over the top, save at the very northern end, where Hill 145 held out. South of the Canadians, in the center, British troops broke out along both banks of the Scarpe River and penetrated all the German lines of permanent works, reaching the village of Monchy, nearly six miles to the eastward, on Tuesday. Southward the advance was slower, the troops being held up by the strength of the new Hindenburg line north of Croisilles and of Henin, a small village on the Cojeul, which was the southernmost extremity of the attack.

We have here at once an advance much greater than the first German success at Verdun, greater than any advance of the Allies on the Western front. The British were fairly through all of the old German defenses; they were across the Hindenburg line, where it joined the old system, and thus, as their official despatches said, astride of it. Before them there was, so far as we yet know, only one line, the so-called Drocourt-Queant line, which the Germans were just constructing behind their positions against a later emergency.

Such was the situation on Tuesday, when the Germans first began to react. They had now lost some 12,000 prisoners, a number which the next few days' fighting would bring up to 15,000, and they had lost 100 guns, many of them heavy. This number was to be doubled within the week. Forced to act promptly to avert disaster, they began by an attempt to regain the Vimy Ridge, of which they held the summit. Here the Canadian advance was not over a mile. Could the Vimy Ridge be retaken the lines

might be restored. At the same moment they struck south in an effort to hold the Hindenburg line and clear it again.

- But all these attacks failed and by Thursday Hill 145 was in Canadian hands and the British were still astride the Hindenburg line. The British victory was now become absolute, so far as the immediate objective was concerned. More than this, to the north the artillery of General Horne, commanding the Second British Army, was beginning to open on Lens and an attack from this quarter was assured. Thus by Friday we have the confession of defeat in the German surrender of the last positions and the start of a new retreat from about Lens.

Sunday, the seventh day of fighting and the eighth since the operation opened saw the Germans retreating to the new Drocourt-Queant line, drawn across the front of the victorious British and heard the premature announcement of the fall of Lens. In one week the British had gained more territory than they won in the six months of the Battle of the Somme. To get a parallel in trench war for this victory one must turn to the success of the Germans at Gorlice or the Dunajec, as it is commonly named in America. And this victory resulted in a Russian retreat of more than 200 miles; in fact, it cleared Galicia and lost Poland to the Russians.

What the British victory may mean is clear. It may mean a German retreat to the last line, which runs behind the Meuse from Verdun to the Belgian frontier and then west through Hirson and Valenciennes. It may mean a disaster like the Russian defeat. But quite as plainly it may mean only a local success, and before these lines reach the reader the Germans may be successfully holding a new line between La Bassée north of Lens and Cambrai south of Arras. And even after Arras, this remains the probable outcome.

Yet we have to reckon with a new factor. British artillery and British infantry in one week have done what was long held impossible and no new German position will be stronger than that at Vimy. It is doubtful if as strong a position can be found, for this was a unique fortress. Consequently it is now reasonable to believe that British guns and infantry will be able to repeat their recent feat whenever they are up to the new line. Perhaps the Germans will promptly

restore the old condition of stalemate by some new resource, but for the moment, at least, we are looking at the trench war from a new angle and must, temporarily, at least revise our notions of stalemate in the West.

I have taken so much space in discussing Arras that I cannot go further afield this month. But it is worth recalling that the French are also ready to strike and the present month may see a blow by them. Equally interesting must be the problem as to the effect upon the Hindenburg offensive of this defeat at Arras. Will it dislocate his plans by drawing off to the imperiled point men and guns which were an essential part of his planned attack? Will he seek to relieve pressure about Arras by attacking elsewhere, as the Allies saved Verdun by an attack at the Somme? These questions must be answered shortly.

Finally, it is worth noting that the German morale in this last struggle was plainly below the standard of the past. Only at Verdun in December had there been any such wholesale surrendering of Germans since the Battle of Champagne in 1915. At the least there is just a hint that the German nerves are beginning to crack. Certainly this sign must be noted, for any breakdown in morale would have an interesting value if the Germans are compelled to resume their retreat, this time under pressure, and go back to their last line in France, which is at the frontier.

When I was in Paris there was much speculation as to which of the two armies would strike first, the German or the Allied, and the French believed it would be the German. General Malleterre, Governor of the Invalides and a military writer of great authority, expressed the opinion that the Germans would attack the British. But the British have struck first and the "contemptible little army" of 1914 has been avenged by the millions of the new army. Canada shares with Britain the glory of the achievement, but, since the British in making their army have surmounted the difficulties we now face, every American can find cause for hope in British achievement as he must find reason for congratulating a nation now bound to us by common hostility to the German enemy. It has taken more than two years and a half for Britain to get ready, but she has got ready in time—a thing the Germans believed impossible.

## THE GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE

As I read these proofs, the news comes of a French offensive which has broken out between Soissons and Rheims, just one week to a day following the British attack at Arras. We have now the same situation which existed at the moment of the great double offensive of the British and the French at Loos and Champagne in 1915. Then at two widely separated points the Allies sought to pierce the German line. But at that time the British were still unprepared, the French lacked heavy artillery, and the offensive was primarily designed to save the Russians from ultimate defeat by drawing off German troops. Only in this last respect was this double attack successful.

Recall the figure that I used earlier in the article of the closing barn doors. One door swung on the Vimy Ridge as a hinge; the other upon the Craonne Plateau. The British attack was directed at the northern hinge. The French are attacking the southern hinge. If both attacks are successful the whole German centre between Soissons and Arras will be in peril and a great capture of German forces may result from the converging in the rear of these two attacks, one between Arras and Lens and the other between Soissons and Rheims.

It is worth recalling, too, that just east of Craonne the Aisne River cuts the German

line and there is a wide valley between the Craonne Plateau and the Brimont Hill, which carries one of the forts from which the Germans have for two years been bombarding Rheims. Could the French penetrate this gap they would break the whole German front with the result noted above. Westward from the Craonne is one of the strongest positions on the whole front, the scene of Napoleon's defeat by Bluecher in the Marne campaign of 1814.

The French attack was less immediately successful than the British attack. Although ten thousand prisoners and many guns were taken, the advance was not over two miles at the maximum point, and only the first line of the Germans was fully taken, although the second line was pierced in places. For this attack the Germans were evidently waiting, for they responded immediately with counter-attacks, which are going forward as this is written. It is too early to do more than point to the fact that the French attack, joining the British, indicates the beginning of the great offensive which in the Allies' strategy is designed to be the decisive campaign of the war. Choosing their own time and their own points of attack, having completed their preparations, and with a maximum chance of success, the Allies are now striking at the Germans and we are at the beginning of the great campaign of 1917.

## III.—RUSSIAN MYSTERIES

After more than a month since the Russian revolution, the situation in the great Slav state remains shrouded in darkness. It is still impossible to say what the ultimate effect of the Russian revolution on Russian participation in the war will be. There is no mistaking the possibility that the socialistic elements may be able to force a separate peace with Germany, although all the weight of evidence that we have so far points in the opposite direction. It is clear that for the moment the Russian military strength has been weakened by the change in government and official statements coming out of Petrograd in the last month have indicated a recognition in the army and in the Duma that a heavy German blow struck now might have disastrous effects.

We have had an announcement by the Minister of Justice that Russia has renounced her claim upon the Dardanelles and all claim

upon territories such as Galicia which were earmarked for Russian annexation earlier in the war. How far this is to be accepted as the opinion of those directing Russian policy, or how far it is a concession to public sentiment it is difficult to say. If Russia has permanently renounced her claim upon Constantinople a momentous change has come about, and a great difficulty has been removed, for otherwise Constantinople would remain an obstacle to any peace up to the moment the Germans throw over the Turks. The Turks on their part are compelled to stand with the Germans as long as their capital is a prize of war.

A Turkey administered by all the great powers of Europe, except Austria and Germany, who would necessarily be excluded for the time being at least, is now a possible outcome of the war. Russia would under such circumstances be guaranteed the free-



dom of the Straits, with the right of egress and ingress for her fleets, denied since the Treaty of Paris following the Crimean war, but it is far too early to accept as final such statements as that of the Minister of Justice.

There has been practical quiet along the Russian front since the close of the Rumanian campaign. It is almost a year since Brusiloff broke out in his great offensive which carried the Russians back within striking distance of Lemberg and once more along the crests of the Southern Carpathians. The deadlock which followed the Rumanian defeat has now endured for more than four months. We have had sporadic attacks by

Russians and by Germans on the Riga front and we have had renewed suggestions that the Germans intended to take up the campaign which was broken off in September, 1915, and aim at Petrograd. On the other hand, there has been no suggestion of a renewal of the campaign for Odessa, which seemed to have been fixed in the German mind last winter.

We are still in the dark as to whether Hindenburg means to strike a heavy blow at Russia or not. There is the hint that the German blow has been withheld lest the effect of further German invasion should be to consolidate all Russian opinion and set in motion a patriotic war of liberation by the Russians against the German invader, but no one can exaggerate the effect on the war of a separate peace between Russia and Germany. I don't believe that such a peace is possible, but it seems clear that the Germans are working with this hope in mind and with the possibility, if they succeed, of releasing 1,500,000 troops now occupied on their Eastern frontier and also of obtaining the necessary food supplies to save them from starvation. We must continue to reckon a separate peace as among the remoter possibilities of the situation until the Russian decision is made clearer than it now is.

Next month I shall hope to have time to take up in a little detail the situation along the Eastern front from the Gulf of Riga to the Danube. But at the moment the Russian field yields to the French and will remain of minor importance until we are able to see whether the British success at Arras turns out to be another Gorlice or merely a great local drive like that of Brusiloff last year which was ultimately beaten down before it had thrown the entire Eastern line off its balance, as the Mackensen thrust in Galicia just two years ago upset the balance of the whole Russian line from East Prussia to Rumania.



# THE PRESENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

BY CARL VROOMAN

(Assistant Secretary of Agriculture)

THE agricultural situation in the United States this spring differs from all previous situations in our history. In view of our participation in the Great War, every resource of the nation is being strained to meet we know not what shock and contingency. Of preparedness on land and sea we have heard much; of agricultural or food preparedness we had heard little, and along this line we had thought less. Yet, at this moment, an outstanding question is how, agriculturally speaking, we are going to mobilize our latent possibilities so that they may best serve, first, our own needs, and second, the needs of the nations with which we are now aligned.

For the first time in our history we are now thinking, planning, and purposing agriculturally in the terms of the nation. The problems of the individual farmer, the problems of the agricultural region, and the problems of the crop, have been merged into the whole country-wide problem of individual, region and crop. A country-wide agricultural program is now demanded in which nothing shall be overlooked and everything shall be dealt with in its right proportion with the common good as the primary consideration.

Can the Department of Agriculture speed up our production of foodstuffs? Up to a certain economic limit—yes. But if national policy decrees that there should be a big increase in our acreage and yields per acre of food crops, then the nation as a whole, and not the farmers as a class, should and must assume the major part of the risk involved. Moreover, since the policy of stimulating food production evidently would have to be supplemented by a policy guaranteeing the farmer against loss due to possible over-production, Congress alone can decide what action shall be taken.

We know that almost alone in a world at war and in a world, moreover, existing

on the short rations of war, the United States has an unorganized food production, a chaotic system of food distribution—and that providence may call on us to perform agricultural tasks of which we have never dreamed.

#### NO REAL DANGER OF HOME SHORTAGE

Under normal international conditions the United States would not need to worry about its mere production of foodstuffs. In spite of an erroneous and wide-spread impression, agricultural production in this country has kept pace with the growth in population. Secretary of Agriculture Houston, reviewing the food supply in his last annual report, showed that during recent years, with the exception of meat and dairy products, and notwithstanding the very rapid increase in population, the per capita production of the principal commodities that enter into the diet has either remained the same or has increased. The situation with regard to the two exceptions is not a serious one. In 1899 the per capita production of beef, veal, mutton and pork was 248.2 lbs., falling in 1909 to 213.9. But between 1909 and 1915 meat production increased to 219.6 lbs. per capita, and at this writing the curve is still going up.

Moreover, as our people from choice eat much less meat and more fruit and vegetables and cereals than formerly, our meat requirements per capita are noticeably smaller than formerly. In spite of the fact that exact statistics are not available for the dairy industry, it is safe to say that while there is plenty of room for a tremendous development, there is no cause for fearing a shortage here. "With all the agencies now available for improving agriculture," concluded Mr. Houston, "there is ground for optimism as to the ability of the nation not only to supply itself with food, but increasingly to meet the needs of the world."

In recent years the Department of Agriculture has taken the position that it should not encourage the farmer to produce indiscriminately without regard to cost, markets, etc. For the last four years, under the administration of a trained economist the Department has emphasized the need for production which shall bring returns that are for the best interests both of the soil and of the farmer, the total size of the crop being a secondary consideration. The idea has been that the question of sheer, national quantity would take care of itself provided farming were encouraged to be efficient, economical, and profitable.

#### HELPING FARMERS TO PRODUCE WISELY

How, therefore, to bring the vast accumulated stores of agricultural and scientific information to the farmer, how to teach him to apply this information, how to stimulate co-operative efforts on the part of the farmers, how to distribute the products of the land by the quickest and cheapest routes and with the least exploitation by illegitimate middlemen along the line—these have been some of the principal problems upon which the Federal Government has been working. Work on these problems has prepared the way for work on other movements and measures which promise, in this critical hour, to give new impetus to the whole course of American agriculture.

#### CAN WE MEET THE DEMAND FOR WHEAT?

Of the precise items of our scheme of agricultural preparedness or mobilization, we cannot, at this writing, be certain. For example, no one knows what the wheat crop of the United States will be this year. Last year's crop was slightly below normal, and our exports are two to three times normal. The acreages planted in winter wheat are slightly greater than in 1916, but part of it has been winter-killed, and whether the season will cause a large, medium, or small yield per acre no one knows. International reports indicate a shortage in wheat in practically every wheat-growing country. Late in March, Argentina, following the steps of all of the belligerents and most of the neutrals, prohibited the export of wheat. So far we always have had an excess for export and expect to produce this year more than we need. But will our excess be equal to the demands of our allies? As yet no man knows.

#### VEGETABLES VS. MEATS

Take meat. In the war we shall probably be called upon to supply meats to our allies, along with wheat and many manufactured foods. We produce no excess of meats. Moreover, you cannot grow beef cattle in a few weeks or months.

But by planting now such legumes as soy beans, cowpeas, and peanuts, the meat supply can be supplemented materially this summer. The public does not yet realize that these vegetables are so rich in protein and nourishing fats that they open up food resources which it would be criminal to neglect. With the price of the common navy bean tending skyward, an increase in the supply of even better substitutes for meat should have a very healthy economic effect. The supplanting of meat to any considerable extent means an innovation in the American table, but I can not believe that we are so conservative a people as to be unwilling or unable speedily to make so simple a shift in case of national necessity. Then, again, what about sugar? There are rumors that the Cuban crop of cane is below normal, and it is well known that our beet sugar industry has by no means reached the point at which we can make it our sole reliance. If we had the seed we could provide plenty of sugar from sugar beets, but unfortunately we lack the seed. The belligerents lack sugar, and some of the neutrals are eating less sugar than usual. What shall be our plan here? On the other hand, we can supply our needs in a less palatable form from sorghum or from glucose, which, contrary to popular impression, is an excellent sweet.

I ask these questions not in order to answer them, but in order to put them before the reader well ahead of the time when they will become more acute, in the hope that some few in the vast and intricate array of problems of agricultural preparedness may become widely understood as soon as possible.

#### A PROGRAM FOR THE NATION

Let me mention a few specific things which must be done, things which it would be well to do for peace as well as war:

Farming must be educated, efficient, scientific farming. There was never a greater need for scientific, business-like farmers than there is to-day, and never were better facilities for learning how to farm efficiently within the reach of every farmer than there are to-day.

Coöperation must be the watch-word—coöperation between farmer and farmer and between consumer and farmer, for by no other means will the waste of distribution be eliminated.

Our unused resources in the shape of back-yards suitable for vegetable gardens must be utilized. Fortunately an early and apparently successful campaign to this end was launched this spring. It should be followed up this summer by home canning of the superfluous vegetables for winter use.

There must be economy in consumption. An annual food waste of \$700,000,000 in American homes is estimated by our experts. We do not cook, manage, or eat frugally.

The American dietary needs revision upward. Wheat meal ground in a hand grist mill in the kitchen is as good as most patent breakfast foods and much cheaper. Corn meal, provided fresh vegetables are eaten, is a good and cheap substitute for potatoes. The Department of Agriculture has published a mass of information on the question of available economical food substitutes.

Many farmers nowadays think it below their dignity to keep a kitchen garden. But side issues like a garden, a few chickens, milch cows, a few pigs, a few ewes, and a few colonies of bees—things that turn waste material and odds and ends of time into money, often make up the difference between profit and loss in the operation of a farm.

Within the limits of this article it is impossible to specify further. In the final analysis, food or agricultural preparedness in the very nature of the case is not comparable with military preparedness, because the eating of the nation must be done in a million ways and in millions of different places. If the American man or woman who sits down to a meal would make an effort to understand the processes by which the food has been prepared, bought, shipped, and grown or raised, then I think we would begin to have a new vision of agriculture in this country. There would be an opportunity that the problems of agriculture—which, after all, are the problems of feeding a people—would be solved with intelligence and for the benefit of all.

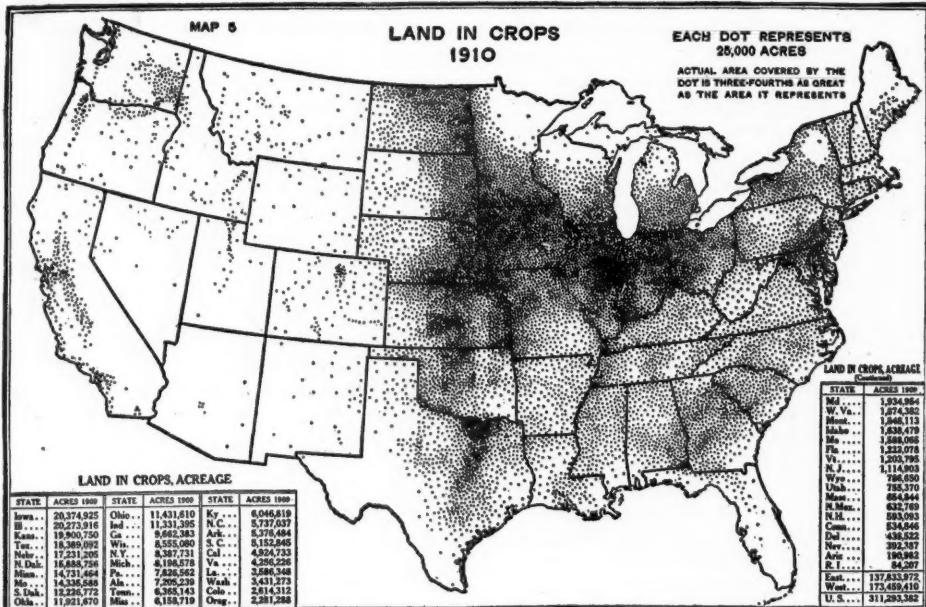
## AN APOSTLE OF FARM PROGRESS



HON. CARL S. VROOMAN

(Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; author of the article on "The Present Agricultural Situation.")

**M**R. VROOMAN, who succeeded Mr. Galloway as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in 1914, is a radical economist who was born in Missouri and has been identified with education, politics, and social reform in Kansas and Illinois. He studied in Washburn College, Kansas, then at Harvard, and then at the University of Oxford. He spent a number of years abroad, and a few years ago settled down as scientific farmer on a tremendous scale in the corn belt of Illinois and Iowa. He is youthful, courageous, optimistic; also from college days till now a star orator and debater. He has written books on trusts and railroads, and inclines towards public ownership. Last month he was touring the South in a whirlwind campaign of missionary work on behalf of the growth of food crops, in addition to cotton, on Southern lands. He is a hard worker, practical as well as theoretical. He understands farming and the food situation, and makes an admirable assistant to our clear-headed and wise Secretary of Agriculture. The foregoing article, written by Mr. Vrooman for our REVIEW readers, is a sound statement of the general farm situation.



From the U. S. Yearbook of Agriculture

#### MAP SHOWING IN OUTLINE THE AREA OF VITAL PRODUCTION

(It lies east of the central Dakotas, north of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers, and west of Pittsburgh)

# OUR ARMIES OF FOOD SUPPLY

HOW THE NATION IS PREPARED FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF ITS FOOD PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING FORCES

BY HUGH J. HUGHES

(Editor *Farm, Stock and Home*, Minneapolis, Minn.)

AMERICA at war calls for a very different forecast of the agricultural future from that which was made by the writer in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS last November, or that was at first contemplated in the preparation of the present article.

The entry of America into the war does not alter the present food problem of the world, but it puts its immediate solution upon a different basis. The world shortages of food that exist have been known for a long time. These shortages are not merely of present and prospective crops, but of the men, the machinery, the horsepower, the live-stock, and soil fertility necessary to maintain and increase production. The plain fact of the case is that we are scraping the bottom of the flour-bin, and the meat-barrel is practically empty. Argentina has placed an embargo upon foodstuffs. The excess production of Russia is rotting in the bins.

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America's reserves are low and there is no immediate promise from any quarter of an increased yield of the bread grains sufficient to provide for the needs of the world and fill up the reserves during the year to come.

A similar situation faces us with regard to the meat supply. The live-stock of Central Europe is being sacrificed. How great this sacrifice is may be inferred from the reports reaching America that Danish farmers are selling their milch cows for from \$500 to \$600 per head for export to Germany. The army ration has drawn heavily upon the live-stock resources of all the powers at war, and the civilian populations of France and Great Britain are undergoing a serious curtailment in their meat ration.

#### IS AMERICA AGRICULTURALLY PREPARED?

All this means that America at war must face the supreme duty of finding food for

its allies in addition to feeding itself. Can America do this? Is it prepared agriculturally to stand the stress of a two- or three-years' gruelling agricultural, as well as military, campaign?

There are certain fundamental things to remember: The first of these is that all agriculture is not productive in the truest sense. In fact, very much of it is non-productive in so far as the vital forces of the nation are concerned. Cotton we must have, and wool; flax, wheat, rye, and potatoes, barley and oats, corn and hay. We must provide an increased meat supply. Our dairy products, especially in the form of condensed milk, will undoubtedly be greatly in demand.

The question of adequate crop and live-stock production and of a sufficient labor supply to handle this agriculture is, therefore, simpler than at first appears. Many side lines of farming, while important in themselves, are not essential to the life of the nation. If there is sufficient land, sufficient equipment, and sufficient labor to take care of the lines of farming mentioned, the nation will not lack for food and the army will lack neither food nor clothing.

#### KEEP THE FARMER ON THE FARM!

For I take it, as do most agriculturists who have given thought to this problem, that we have no right to assume that we are entering upon a summer's vacation war. Rather we must assume that we are preparing for a long and bitter struggle, one that may extend over two or possibly three winters before a final settlement is reached. To go on any other assumption would be to disregard the experience of the past years, and to lay ourselves wide open to the charge of industrial inefficiency and lack of ordinary horse sense.

Some of the agricultural lessons of the war to date are worth remembering. England and France have both found out that it was a grave mistake to take away from agriculture the men employed on the farms. These men are skilled artisans. They are more highly skilled than the average machinist. Their skill results in a higher economic production, man for man. Director Thomas Cooper, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, figures that the Northwestern farmer by his annual labor feeds the equivalent of 100 men, women, and children per year. To withdraw from agriculture such skilled workmen is to take away

from us and from our most vital industry men whom we cannot spare and cannot replace.

#### LESSONS FROM FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND GERMANY

This lesson France and England have learned, and the earlier mistakes are now being corrected. English farms have been placed under governmental control. The wages of the laborer have been fixed at a minimum of twenty-five shillings per week, and a sliding scale of minimum prices for the essential foodstuffs has been guaranteed the farmer. So clearly is the military character of the agricultural work in England now understood that factories making farm machinery are now classed as munition plants.

Germany teaches us something further about the need of agricultural organization. With characteristic reliance upon the army, Germany provided a food dictatorship, but the something that slipped was the apparently minor item of taking copper sulphate and using it in the making of percussion caps, instead of for the purpose of spraying the potato crop against blight. Result, a sheer drop of 1,000,000,000 bushels from the 1,800,000,000-bushel crop of 1915, to the less than 800,000,000-bushel crop of 1916. Of course, lack of chemical fertilizers and of sufficient team and man power had something to do with this, but the essential fact remains that an agriculturist in charge of the crop situation would not have opened the gates wide to crop disaster by preferring percussion caps to crop-disease prevention when starvation threatened.

#### ORGANIZATION IMPERATIVE

With these and other examples of similar import before us, it is plain to see that American agriculture must play a large and perhaps decisive part in the war. We have, fortunately, a vastly greater and more efficient skeleton organization than the average citizen realizes. There are, scattered through the most important agricultural areas of the United States, and particularly in the cotton, live-stock, and wheat areas, more than 1000 county agricultural agents. For some years these men have been busy helping the farmers to improve their live-stock and grain shipping, to lay out productive and paying crop rotations on the farms. They have fostered a community spirit until in the one State of Minnesota alone there are nearly 1000

farmers' clubs, having a membership of 100,000 farm families, working in genuine harmony for one common purpose, and what is true of Minnesota is true in a degree wherever the county agent has gone. It is especially true in North Dakota, in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, the cotton States, and the remainder of the corn and live-stock belt. These men are in a position to know, and they do know, the resources of their counties. They know the agricultural leaders. They are in touch with the great movements of farmers' organizations, and they are a force that is certain to make itself felt as the months go by.

#### AND COÖPERATION WITH WASHINGTON

Were the county agents without further organization they could accomplish much in the present crisis, but the organization that was made and perfected for peace is equally well adapted for the purpose of war. In each State, knitting these agents together in one body, is the State leader, responsible directly to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. In other words, given the proper authorization, the department at Washington could issue orders that would travel down already established lines and reach practically any and every farmer desired within twenty-four hours.

It is true that we already have only the skeleton of the needed organization, just as we have only the skeleton of the needed military organization, but in addition to these county leaders there are, among agricultural-extension workers, high-school and college teachers of agriculture, graduates of agricultural schools, practical business men, and farmers, trained and experienced in dealing with men, as large a body of men as may be necessary, fitted by education and experience, and proved ability for leadership, ready to step in and fill up the gaps in the organization. Counties now without leaders can easily be supplied, and already, even before war was declared, the preliminary steps for such nation-wide agricultural organization were being taken.

#### F FARMS ARE ALSO "MUNITION" FACTORIES!

It seems clear what the character of this agricultural service must be. If we are going to make agriculture efficient we must make the men serving in agriculture understand that they are doing quite as much for their country as though they were training for the battlefield. We need to remove from

this service any taint of cowardice, or charge of slackerism, by enlisting these men from the top down in the agricultural service, just as we enlist other men in the military service. The farm should be turned over to the federal authorities, just as the factory is turned over, and the farmer should be given the same rating in the scheme of preparedness that is given to the factory manager. The agricultural forces of the county, taken as the unit, need to be enlisted and mobilized and put to work under direction, so that there shall be no waste either in production or in labor.

The crop acreage of 1917 is already practically fixed. There can be few increases, and seasonal conditions may make considerable reductions. Our first test of strength and efficiency is going to come with the harvest. Ordinarily the farmers in the grain and live-stock belt are short of men, possibly to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of the hired labor. Such States as North and South Dakota and Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, annually import tens of thousands of outside laborers to help gather the harvest. This year this outside labor will be scarcer than ever, if at all obtainable. The mobilization of our farm forces must be carried forward with such rapidity that by the time harvest comes we can solve the problem of its gathering without danger of serious loss. The proportion of men to crop must be balanced up by a system of redistribution of labor, using for that purpose farmhands not needed in their own neighborhoods.

With the crop of 1917 taken care of, in so far as production and harvesting are concerned, plans for 1918 will be well under way and the critical period of our agricultural mobilization will have been passed.

#### IMPORTANCE OF EFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

But production alone is not sufficient. Russia is producing, but her distributory system allows grain to rot in the Baltic provinces while the people die of hunger in Petrograd. Our system is better than this, though far from perfect, but again we have in the Bureau of Markets and Marketing of the Department of Agriculture another skeleton army that can carry the food produced by the soil wherever it may be needed. Just as the county agents stand ready through the farming districts to take up the burden, so local representatives of this bureau are scattered through all the larger cities of the

United States, making it their business to find out the essential food needs of the civic populations. Just as the county agents are coupled up with the central authority in the department, so these local representatives are in touch with the leaders at Washington, and all that is needed to make the system effective is authority from Congress to go ahead.

The vast network of blind-alley shipping and trading can be brushed aside. Municipal markets can be established, and the system of food distribution can be made just as effective as may be necessary to relieve any fear of actual want, and by means of an organization quite similar to that suggested as necessary on the farm. Into this organization would naturally come the retailer of provisions, the cold-storage man, the packers, the refrigerator service—all the machinery used in the present day, but directed by the central authority for the purpose of cutting out the wastes of distribution.

#### INCREASE THE WOOL SUPPLY!

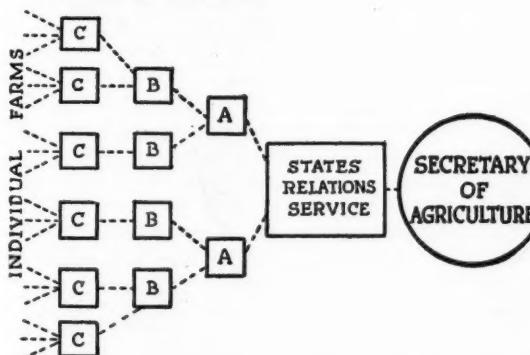
We shall need to take especial care of certain phases of all this great work of organization. For instance, the wool supply is insufficient, but by holding our lamb crop of 1917 (we do not need the mutton) we could increase by from 50 to 70 per cent. the wool-clip in 1918, and this, if the war goes beyond the present winter, becomes a matter of tremendous, perhaps of vital, importance in the successful equipping of our armies for ultimate success.

Likewise we shall need to take the best of care of the cotton crop, protect our flax from wilt, and our potatoes from blight; pay unusual attention to the holding in check of live-stock diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease and hog cholera; increase the cut of upland prairie and timothy hay needed by cavalry and artillery horses, and, wherever it is possible, further increase the pork supply by the growing of fall litters of pigs, and in all these and in other ways safeguarding to the fullest extent the food supply of the nation. Annual wastes of foodstuffs aggregating more than \$700,000,000 are now known to exist. Much of this waste is unnecessary, and the proposed system of agricultural mobilization will largely reduce its aggregate.

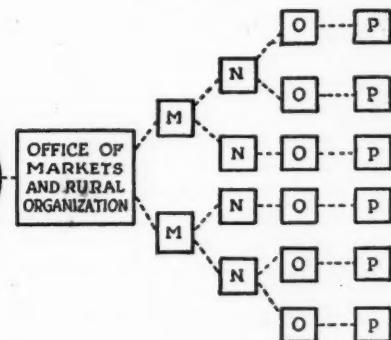
#### PROPER PRECAUTIONS WILL INSURE PLENTY

It is to be remembered that America's agricultural leadership is not an autocracy, but rather a democracy of many thousands of men skilled in all phases of production and distribution. We already have the skeleton organization. Given the authority, production and distribution can be placed upon a plane of efficiency that will astonish the world. And this should be done absolutely on a cost-of-production plus a fair-profit basis. This means price regulation on some lines of production, also price guarantees; but if we are to wage successful economic warfare, we must not only use the tools ready to our hands, but we must gather up

## PRODUCTION



## DISTRIBUTION



PLAN OF AGRICULTURAL MOBILIZATION

- A, State leaders of county agent work
- B, County agents (1000 in the United States)
- C, Organized farmers, societies, clubs, shipping, and co-operative associations
- M, Local agents of the bureau in all larger towns.

- N, Mills, packing plants, cold storage and refrigerator car service, wholesalers
- O, Present retail system of distribution
- P, Municipal markets where existing agencies fail to meet the demand

the experience of those nations who have already grappled with the food situation.

The farmers of America are able to meet the food demands thrust upon them by the war. The food supply of the nation will

not fail. If we are wise and act quickly and prudently there will be neither lack for ourselves and our allies, nor waste in distribution, nor undue margins of cost between producer and consumer.

## AMERICA'S GREAT WAR LOAN

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE

**T**RY and visualize seven billions of dollars. It may be easier to express the amount of the proposed government borrowing for war purposes as seven thousand millions of dollars. Or to write it so—\$7,000,000,000. The other day I went down into the vaults of the New York Sub-Treasury where the largest single gold holdings in the world are located. Gold is piled up like cord-wood in long corridors, one bar atop another, each weighing thirty pounds and worth \$8000. If this most precious of metals were to be placed end to end the bars in this one treasury would extend seven miles. But they would only represent half a billion (\$500,000,000). The sum of the loan might be translated into a golden pathway a foot and a half wide and about thirty-five miles long. The American bill of largest denomination is \$10,000. It would require 700,000 of these to cover the loan, bales upon bales of them. If an expert counter counted three one-dollar bills each second it would take him—the editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* is calling for the copy, so I shall have to leave this calculation for the reader to make at his leisure.

### TWICE THE COST OF THE CIVIL WAR

There are a few simple comparisons, however, which help to give proportions and perspective to a \$7,000,000,000 requirement by the Government. In the first place, it contrasts with the present debt of the United States of not quite \$1,000,000,000. It is over twice the cost of the four years of Civil War. It is fourteen times as much money as Great Britain raised when she made her initial call for funds in August, 1914, and 40 per cent. more than she spent for herself and her Allies in the first year of the struggle. On the other hand, the loan is only one-seventh the annual income of the United States and about one-thirtieth part of our national wealth. If it had to be redeemed

from the foreign trade of this country in 1916 there would still be a credit balance of one billion dollars. Finally, it is within about 10 per cent. of what we have saved from this trade (the excess of exports over imports) in the thirty-three months since war was declared.

### A STRICTLY BUSINESS TRANSACTION

The United States is always making records. The lower house of its Congress passed this record-breaking loan in the record time of one day with no dissenting vote. The Senate rushed it along at almost equal pace. In just a little over two weeks after war had been declared a bill which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury "to borrow on the credit of the United States in order to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and to extend credits to foreign governments, and for other purposes" was among the laws of the land. Such debate as followed the presentation of the bill had to do with minor details of the measure.

It was clearly recognized in Washington that while the United States had already purchased over \$2,000,000,000 of foreign loans since 1915 and had taken back an equivalent sum in its own securities (American railroad stocks and bonds, and those of public utilities and industrial companies) there was an urgent need to supply more money and that possibly the fate of Russia might depend on whether she received credit at once or was promised credit later in the spring. There were some who thought three billions ought to be given outright, but there was no demand for a gift. The preferable method from both standpoint of borrower and lender was to take in exchange the obligations of the foreign governments, dollar for dollar, interest rates and interest dates agreeing, and to make it a business transaction. As to whether the loan will be re-

paid no one seems to be worrying overmuch.

Of the total amount voted (\$7,000,000,000) the division is to be into the following parts: \$3,000,000,000 for our Allies, \$2,000,000,000 for our own immediate requirements, and \$2,000,000,000 to be repaid from the taxes gathered from the new revenue bill which is to be a companion to the war loan measure. The borrowing, therefore, divides itself into two sections, that for the long term loan of \$5,000,000,000 to which the public will subscribe and that for the \$2,000,000,000 of so-called "certificates of indebtedness" which will be most attractive to banks and other institutions and to individuals of large means and probably to corporations with a present excessive cash reserve.

#### AMERICAN INVESTORS NOT ACCUSTOMED TO GOVERNMENT BONDS

Patriotism takes up the investment slack of a low interest-bearing government bond. On occasions the American people have risen splendidly to the opportunity of subscribing for loans to carry on justifiable wars. They took \$515,000,000 6 per cent. bonds in 1862 and \$830,000,000 more, at par in currency, in the closing months of the Civil War and just after peace was declared in the summer of 1865, and in 1898 bought about \$200,000,000 3 per cents. at par and would have taken \$1,500,000,000 if they had been offered.

Ordinarily, however, the American citizen is not a government bond investor. He has never been trained to such investments. The primary reason is that the rate of return is too small. Two per cent. bonds at a premium do not attract the individual who can obtain all the security he requires on bonds or mortgages yielding twice or three times this amount. Of the existing government debt less than 20 per cent. is held by the public, including individuals, fraternal organizations, and insurance companies, and over 80 per cent. is in the hands of national and State banks and controlled by the Federal Reserve banks, the advantage being that such holdings secure national bank circulation or are employed as pledge for government deposits. The largest proportion of the outstanding debt in public hands is of the 4's of 1925, of which \$90,000,000 of the total of \$118,000,000 is so held, and the 3's of 1918, of which about \$45,000,000 of the remaining \$64,000,000 bonds are publicly owned.

#### WHY THE LOAN SHOULD SUCCEED

Another great occasion has arrived when the investor must "do his bit" and give up a part of his income for the common cause of democracy. Potentially a \$7,000,000,000 loan by the United States is a success from the start. The national wealth is computed at \$200,000,000,000 and the national income at \$50,000,000,000. There are on deposit in the various groups of banks something like \$30,000,000,000. In savings banks drawing from 3 to 4 per cent. interest and in national and State banks and trust companies on demand at 2 to 3 per cent. interest there is sufficient to cover the loan and leave a margin of over \$2,000,000,000. Obviously this full amount could not be disturbed without a serious derangement of our banking system. To meet the call of their depositors savings banks would have to sell their securities and the momentum of this liquidation would bring on panic. It was in order to check this withdrawal to some extent that the interest rate on the new loan was made 3½ instead of 4 per cent. A big task, however, cannot be accomplished without dislocation at some point or other, and we may expect withdrawals, though gradual and in small proportion to total savings-bank resources. The Eastern, Middle Western, and New England States have more than enough of savings and time deposits to make the government loan a success if all of their deposits should be applied to this one purpose.

#### EVERYBODY CAN HAVE A PART IN IT

It is not desirable that the banks subscribe too freely to the long-term loan. This is the way inflation is bred. As much of the \$5,000,000,000 portion as can be placed with the public ought to go to it for two reasons. First, subscription to a national loan intensifies interest in government and ought to bring a reaction in better legislation, and, second, it means sacrifice and economy, which are much required at this time. President Wilson, in his remarkable appeal to the American people on April 16, said: "This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance." The money spent each year for amusements of various kinds and for tobacco, hard and soft drinks, chewing-gum, candy, etc., would take up about 25 per cent. of the loan.

The loan will be within the reach of all,

for denominations as small as \$50 are expected to be offered. It is commendable for a man to borrow on his house or on his insurance policy to provide means for subscribing to the loan, for in either case he is likely to work harder and adopt a policy of greater thrift to pay back the debt and clear his home and his policy. The Government needs the money immediately. Russia is waiting and cannot decide which way to turn. Italy and France need encouragement. The subscriber to the loan who borrows to subscribe can take his time in the repayment. "He who gives quickly gives twice."

#### THE SUBSCRIPTION MACHINERY

The machinery for selling such a huge amount of bonds as it is proposed to offer must have tremendous pulling power among investors and run without friction. In Civil War times the first loan was placed directly with the public under one general agent and about three thousand sub-agencies. There are now nearly 37,000 banking agencies through which subscriptions could be taken, while the entire Post-Office Department is available for the work. Several years of postal savings administration gives it leverage in this crisis. Mobilization of bond-selling forces of all the distributors of securities in the United States has been going on for several weeks.

Publicity is the great medium of stimulation for the sluggish investor. It did more to wake him to the money needs of Great Britain than all other agencies combined. Before this article appears we may expect to see the country placarded from end to end with a call for the volunteers of money, the "sinews of war." For every recruiting station for men there will be hundreds for dollars. Germany may make fun of our "miserable little army," but she will "Stand, Stop, and Listen" when she begins to appreciate the material assistance that the United States can immediately throw into the breach.

Later we will do our full share in the offering of men.

#### HEAVY TAXATION NECESSARY

The tax problem that surrounds the financial program of the Government is much more complicated than the requisitioning of the first few billions, for it involves adjustments and pinches not affected in the other situation. It will require time and much patience and a great deal of giving and taking before it can be solved to the average approval of the entire country. It is too large a subject to be dealt with in this article. Taxation, it is recognized, must be of Brobdingnagian proportions. Heaviest toll will be taken from incomes. There is a proposal to increase the super-tax to 40 per cent. on incomes over \$1,000,000 and to reduce the minimum exemption for married persons to \$2000 and for unmarried persons to \$1500, the normal tax to stand at 2 per cent. and the sur-tax to begin with incomes of from \$3000 to \$4000. In a rough way an estimate of \$340,000,000 additional tax on incomes is being indicated and of \$425,000,000 on excess profits of business. The profits of all business and professions in this country have been estimated at \$11,000,000,000.

There are two widely differing schools among economists, one averring that a large part of the war expense should be raised by taxes and the other that to tax excessively would destroy initiative, and especially industrial performance at a time when it should be most encouraged. The line of least resistance and the quick way is to raise funds from bond issues, but it is also the way that has led abroad to the most pronounced evils of inflation. Fortunately there is a disposition to take a middle ground and to develop our financial requirements in both directions, to increase our bonded debt in moderation, and to tax justly, and so to avoid the enervating consequences of toll on effort at every turning.



# PUBLIC SCHOOL THRIFT: A PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENT

BY TERESA M. LENNEY

**A**MERICANS have the highest wage scale and the lowest proportionate savings record of any civilized nation. According to S. W. Straus, president of the American Society for Thrift, 82 out of every 100 men who die in America leave no income-producing assets, and 1,250,000 former wage-earners, who failed to provide for the future, are now being supported by this country at a yearly cost of \$220,000,000.

Americans are not naturally improvident, but on account of the boundless wealth of this country, the practise of making the best possible use of all our resources has never before seemed imperative. War, among other things, is bringing it home to us that something must be done to overcome the prodigal spirit developed by the American people and to teach us how to manage affairs in such a way that, at least, our possessions will not be decreasing.

Economy and foresight are habits, and habits are easily formed in youth; therefore true national thrift can best be acquired through the medium of the public schools. The educators of this nation are everywhere taking up the work with an enthusiasm that is showing marked results in the North, in the East, and in the extreme West. Through the recommendation of Dr. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, "Bulletin 1914 No. 46," which gives valuable information for conducting one line of thrift-teaching, was published by the Bureau of Education and widely distributed among school authorities. Dr. Claxton insists that education for life must include some training in habits of thrift.

State superintendents of instruction, and governors of States are giving their earnest support to the cause of thrift-teaching. Massachusetts and several other States have already made the study of thrift compulsory in their schools. The National Education Association has taken up the matter and in 1915 appointed a Thrift Committee to in-

vestigate the problem, and to report the best methods for developing in school children habits of economy and good management that will better equip them for the duties of life and help to correct the present hysterical way of living. The influence of this committee is being strongly felt. Schools that were working along the lines of thrift are encouraged, and other schools are receiving the recommendations with so much interest that the training of children in the principles of thrift is becoming widespread, although assuming different forms in different localities.

## GOOD ROADS TEACH THRIFT

The correlation method is generally used. The teaching of the principles of thrift is correlated with the work of some subject already in the school curriculum. Oklahoma is relating thrift-teaching in a unique but practical way to the work in manual training. Problems are submitted to pupils in order to call attention to the waste of time, of energy and of horsepower due to bad roads. In applying their knowledge of how to remove evidence of such thriftlessness, pupils have built sections of good roads near schools to serve as models in the districts. In one county alone forty miles of model roads have been built by the children. Of course, it is not the amount of road-building done, but rather the influence exerted in the homes by such work that is of value to the community.

## THE PRACTICAL SERVICE OF SCHOOL GARDENS

Many states are giving practical training in the principles of thrift by correlating school gardening with the work in geography. The school garden is a demonstration plot in which are taught the fundamentals of gardening. Usually a part of the cultivated area is in the school garden, where it serves as a model. The rest of it is either at the homes of the pupils, in vacant lots, or in other unused places; but the work is al-



GIRLS FROM THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF A SCHOOL AT NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., PRACTISING THRIFTY MARKETING

ways supervised by a teacher. Seeds are tested in order to call attention to waste resulting from the use of poor seeds. Many banks are helping to carry on the work by making loans to deserving boys and girls. This experience is most valuable in teaching the necessity for keeping one's credit good, and in developing the knowledge of when it is wisdom to make use of borrowed capital. Samples of soil are sent away to be tested in order that pupils may become familiar with the departments of agriculture, and with bureaus of information and experimental farms maintained at great expense by our national and State governments.

Not only is the rotation of crops emphasized, but also the economy of using the soil for the entire season. When an early crop is harvested another short-season crop is planted in the same space. According to an estimate given by the United States Bureau of Education, enough gardening could be done by the school children to add yearly \$200,000,000 to the national wealth. A report from Brockton, Mass., states that the fourth year after the work was started there 2700 children were carrying on gardens. Of this number 135 to 140 gardens were one-tenth of an acre or more in size, large enough to allow the owner to enter the competitions of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The work in gardening led to canning clubs, and over forty-five varieties of vegetables and fruits were put up. In the Philippine Islands more than 100,000 pupils were engaged in gardening during the school year

1914-15, and more than 43,000 home gardens were kept producing throughout the year by pupils. The work in the Philippines is done to introduce varieties of foods. In three years the total corn harvest increased 61 per cent. They have garden days and exhibits that are producing marked influence on home standards.

School gardening is not only making a profitable use of land otherwise non-productive, but is giving valuable training in the modern methods of agriculture, as well as helping children to realize that patient, thorough work is necessary for success in any undertaking. It is leading to the conservation of trees and of birds. Many of these young gardeners have planted trees along the roadsides and have built birdhouses where large colonies of our most useful birds may now be seen.

#### TEACHING GIRLS HOW TO BUY AND PREPARE FOOD

Then, again, thrift teaching is being correlated with the work in domestic science in a most successful way. Cooking is now being taught so that stress is laid upon the making of thrifty housekeepers, rather than upon mere teachers of the art. The pupils are getting some experience, too, in the handling of money and this is helping them to learn its value and to practise economy in its use. This training is given by taking the girls to markets where, under the supervision of the instructor, they are allowed to buy for their homes or for the domestic science department of the school. The advantages of buying in large quantities and for cash are shown, while the wisdom of exercising care in the selection of foods, of learning the tests for fresh foods, and of giving proper care to perishable goods is emphasized.

Directions are given for the best ways of cooking and combining the various foods purchased. Many meals, especially breakfasts, are cooked and served by the children in order to correct such errors in diet as too much of any one food, the absence of coarser and more substantial foods, and the wrong

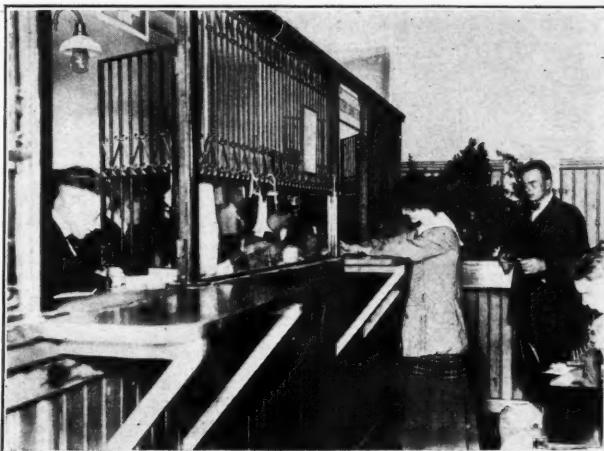
adaptation of food to age or to occupation. Training of this kind is most important, since it is claimed that 90 per cent. of illness is due to wrong eating. Girls are also taught the value of keeping expense accounts by figuring the cost of meals, and keeping records that check extravagance. Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, has recently stated that the food waste in American kitchens amounts to \$700,000,000 a year.

#### COLLECTING AND SELLING WASTE PAPER

No movement has been more far-reaching in developing the spirit of thrift than has been the collecting and selling of waste paper in the schools. The collection is not confined to the waste paper in the schools but includes that in the homes, from which the greater amount is gathered. In the city of Washington, where the work was started in 1916, the sale of old paper has averaged about \$300 per week. The money earned is used to beautify the parks and playgrounds, and to buy pictures for the school-rooms. This lesson in economy motivates saving, vitalizes art study, and exerts a most thrift-producing influence, since the results of systematic saving and wise spending are so readily seen.



SCHOOLBOYS PREPARING WASTE-PAPER FOR MARKET



HIGH-SCHOOL PUPILS AT ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA, MAKING DEPOSITS IN THE SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK

#### SAVINGS BANKS IN SCHOOLS

The school savings bank has become the most effective way of making thrift training a practical part of the education of pupils in every department of the public schools. Bankers are eager to coöperate with the school and to help organize the work. One of the best methods for carrying on the school savings bank is based upon regular banking principles. A space in each school is arranged to resemble a miniature bank. The work is carried on by pupils. Once a week depositors come in from each class at a stated time so that no program is interrupted for more than five minutes. The children have passbooks and use regular deposit and withdrawal slips.

The money collected is deposited in a nearby savings bank to the credit of the "General School Fund," to be transferred to the pupils' accounts as soon as each account amounts to one dollar. When a pupil's account amounts to five dollars, it begins to bear interest. Thus it is that the pupil is not only learning the earning power of the dollar, but he is forming habits of conservation and of foresight that are the balance wheels in all well-regulated lives.

School savings banks have been established in 1325 schools in 280 cities of the United States. More than 928,000 pupils have \$1,792,640 on deposit in these banks. About 105,000 children have transferred their accounts to regular savings banks. Now nearly one pupil in every twenty has a bank account. Pennsylvania leads in the work, hav-

ing savings banks in 213 schools in thirty-eight cities; the Pacific coast follows with savings banks in 189 schools in twenty cities; the South shows least interest, having savings banks in only thirty-two schools in fifteen cities. In Long Island City, where the first school bank in America was opened in 1885, 3000 pupils have \$60,000 on deposit. In the industrial city of Schenectady, where work began in 1912, about 50 per cent. of the 15,000 pupils have over \$50,000. In San Francisco 16,000 pupils have \$252,000, while in Kansas City, the pupils in seventy-eight schools have over \$440,000 in these school banks.

The benefit of the school savings bank is not in the size of the bank account, but in the habit formed by the pupil of judging what ratio savings should bear to income, and in assuming the responsibility of his own bank account. The assuming of this responsibility is of inestimable value because it develops the power to think, to plan and to meet new situations as they may arise. Children are required to give systematic accountings that teach them to see the wisdom or the folly of withdrawals. Thus, wise spending is stimulated and children soon learn that the only value money has is in its proper use.

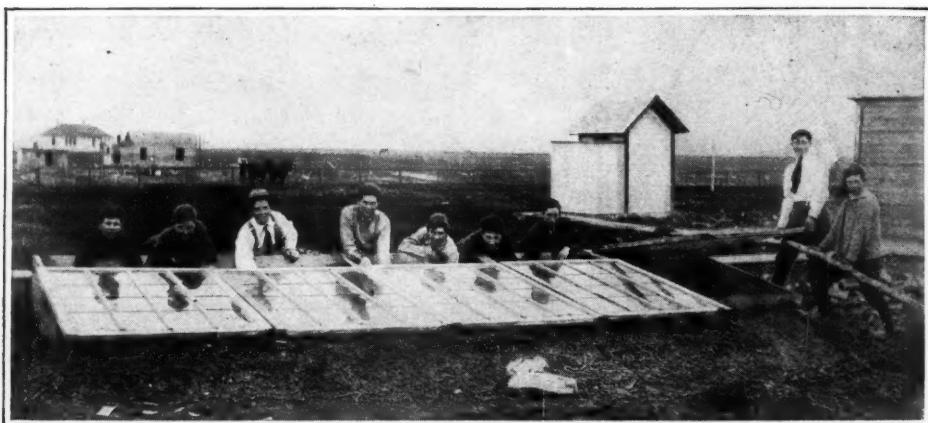
#### HEALTH CONSERVATION

Thrift in money leads to thrift in other things. The director of the Relief Bureau in New York City, in his analysis of the causes of need in 2043 families, stated that ill health is the big factor in poverty. Schools

are giving marked attention to the conservation of health. A most constructive program for developing the physical well-being of pupils has recently been put into the schools of New York State by an act of the Legislature requiring physical training for the boys and girls. This physical training covers medical inspection, training in personal and social hygiene, and practise in the best forms of physical exercises, such as setting-up drills, supervised recreation and organized play. Such systematic training will lead to the sound health and physical vigor of the children and remove one of the most frequent causes of destitution.

#### THE BROADER MEANING OF THRIFT

Too many people think of thrift as a matter of hoarding money; while, in reality, thrift is only the best way of doing things and leads to mastering the art of simple living. The constant practise of self-denial develops habits of temperance in all things and becomes a great moral force. The consciousness of having something in reserve gives poise, and does away with the anxiety and nerve-strain so detrimental to the American people. The sense of power and of worthwhileness that follows brings rich returns in service to others and in happiness to self. The training, now being given in the public schools, to develop habits of using without waste, and of storing away for future use, is real thrift; and the inculcating of its principles by instruction, by practise, and by example, is the great forward movement in the education of to-day.



BOYS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT ST. IGNATIUS, MONTANA, WEEDING THE HOT BED



A SCHOOL GARDEN AT NEWARK, N. J.

## SCHOOL GARDENING IN THE FOOD CRISIS

BY THE HON. P. P. CLAXTON

(United States Commissioner of Education)

THE United States is entering into the great world war with such a shortage of food products as it has not known for more than half a century, if ever. This lack of the means of living extends to all the world. The constant and increasing withdrawal of men from productive occupations must make the need greater still. This country must not only supply its own armies, and feed its own population from its farms and gardens; it must to a large extent feed also the people of half of Europe, and, when peace has come again and commerce has been reestablished, the people of the other half also. It is therefore quite certain that the demand for all kinds of food will continue to increase.

It should also be remembered that our population is increasing at the rate of twenty millions or more in a decade, and will soon after the middle of the century be fully two hundred millions; but the acreage does not

increase. Therefore, the need of more intelligent farming and more intensive gardening both now and for all the future.

Farming belongs to the open country; gardening belongs largely to city, town, village and suburban community; but, like farming, it must be done systematically, persistently and intelligently. Vegetables cannot be produced by resolution, nor will they grow from seed to maturity over night. Soil must be prepared carefully; fertilizers of the right kind must be applied in right quantity and at the right time; seeds must be selected carefully. Cultivation must be continuous, insects and blights must be guarded against, and unceasing intelligent care given and hard labor applied. And there will be many disappointments, especially when the land has not been mellowed and enriched by years of cultivation. Yet careful gardening on back yards and vacant lots will pay well if done



YOUTHFUL SCHOOL GARDENERS AT YONKERS, N. Y.

well. It will be done best if the garden is not too large and if there is constant and intelligent direction.

This direction should be given by the schools; and much of the gardening might well be done by school children between the ages of nine or ten and sixteen. With a garden of five or six hundred square feet, a boy or girl twelve years old should be able to grow fifty dollars' worth of vegetables and small fruits without interfering in any way with regular school work and without entrenching too much on the hours of play. The educational value and the gain in health, strength, and real joy in life will be much greater than the money value of things grown. One teacher who knows gardening, knows how to manage boys and girls, and is not afraid to work, can, by using afternoons, Saturdays, and vacation days, direct the work of one hundred and fifty children and of as many of the older members of their families as will join in the work. The additional pay to the teacher for this work should be from three to six hundred dollars, less than 10 per cent. of the money value of the food produced by those working under his or her direction.

This is a matter of great present and future importance, and should be undertaken in such a way as will insure its permanent success. Sooner or later, it must become an integral part of all urban school work.

In a recent discussion of the high cost of living in the United States I suggested school gardening as a partial remedy and made the following statement:

In the schools of the cities, towns, suburban communities, and manufacturing and mining villages of the United States there are approximately 6,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of nine and sixteen. Most of them are idle more than half of the year. They are in school less than 1000 hours in the year, and allowing ten hours a day for sleep, are out of school more than 4000 waking hours, more than an average of nine hours a day, not counting Sundays. National and State laws make it impossible for most of them to do any profitable work in mill, mine or shop, and many of them are forming habits of idleness and falling into vice. Even during the vacation months only about 10 per cent. have any profitable employment; only about 5 per cent. of them go away from their homes except for a few days. Still, they must live and be fed and clothed.

For four millions of these there is access to back yards, side yards, front yards, and vacant lots, which might be cultivated as small gardens for the growth of vegetables and small fruits. Many live where space could be easily had for chickens, ducks, or pigeons. And there are not less than 6,000,000 older boys and girls and adult men and women for whom an hour or two of work each day in a garden would be the best form of recreation and rest from the routine of their daily labor in office or shop or mill or mine, and who might easily find the time for it.

With some intelligent direction these school children and older boys and girls and men and women might easily produce on the available land an average of \$75 each in vegetables and fruits for their own tables or for sale in their immediate neighborhoods; fresh and crisp through all the growing months and wholesomely canned and preserved for use in winter. This would add \$750,000,000 to the best form of food supply of the country without cost of transportation or storage and without profits of middlemen. The estimate is very conservative, as has been shown by many experiments.

In addition to the economic profits there would be for the children health and strength, removal from temptation to vice, and education of the best type; and for older persons, rest and recreation in the open air and the joy of watching things grow.

# A THOUSAND WOODEN SHIPS FOR WAR TRADE

BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN

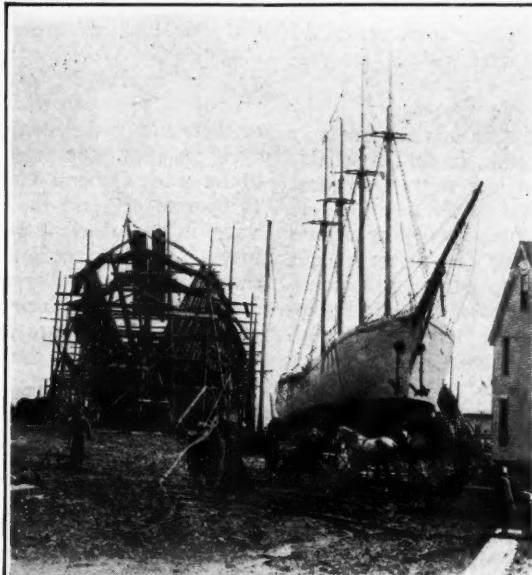
A THOUSAND wooden ships, as America's contribution to the world war, is a program so strange and unexpected at first glance as to require explanation. Have not wooden walls become obsolete, not for war only, but for commerce? Obsolete for naval service, except in small units, wooden craft certainly are and long have been. But the wooden cargo-carrier has by no means vanished from the seas. Even before this new fleet of a thousand was projected by the United States Shipping Board, there was a notable renaissance of wooden shipbuilding on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, because enough steel could not be had and wooden yards could promise quicker construction.

It cannot be pretended that a great new wooden fleet is, commercially considered, the best possible reinforcement of the American merchant marine. As Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board has said, "Wood cannot compete with steel under any form of construction." Normally a steel ship is lighter, stronger, more durable, requiring fewer repairs, a tighter and safer carrier. But when sufficient steel cannot be had and steel yards are full to utmost capacity, with the Allies crying to America through Lloyd George for "ships and yet more ships," wooden hulls are the only possible answer.

A thousand wooden vessels as planned by the Shipping Board are a war measure, an emergency expedient and nothing more. There are still great areas of sturdy timber in America, especially in Washington and Oregon. Fir-built Pacific freighters are notably long-lived, and for the coal and lumber trade of the far western coast a wooden, engine-driven, freight ship has been evolved — the so-called steam schooner type, which combines remarkable efficiency and remarkable economy in operation.

It is a kind of a magnified steam schooner with little or no sail spread which the Shipping Board now has in mind — a vessel with a dead weight capacity of from 3000 to 3600 tons and a speed of from ten to twelve knots an hour. Such a craft can be propelled by steam or the newer heavy-oil internal combustion machinery. It can be completed and made ready for sea under favorable conditions within five or six months, and the hull can be put together with a relatively simple mechanical plant, very different from the elaborate mechanism requisite for steel construction.

There are forty ports in New England which can launch these wooden craft from yards most of them long disused, if not abandoned. Since the great war began, new wooden shipyards have sprung up in Georgia,



© International Film Service.

SHIPBUILDING AT CAMDEN ME.

Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. Seventy per cent. of the wooden fleet, it is anticipated, will be produced on the Pacific coast, where abundant forests near at hand have given wooden yards a longer lease of life than elsewhere in the world. The problem of materials in the creation of the new fleet is less urgent than the problem of labor. There are said to be no more than from fifteen to twenty-five thousand wooden shipbuilding mechanics left in the United States. Fully 100,000 men will be needed. But there are wharf-builders, bridge-builders, carpenters experienced in mill and other heavy wood construction, and with the superintendence of seasoned veterans in the art it may reasonably be assumed that, under the pressure of this crisis, the wooden yards, old and new, can be manned without insuperable difficulty.

Indeed, it is possible that before many months are over the output of the yards may be 200,000 tons a month, so that from this source alone may come a fresh tonnage equal to one-third or one-half of the monthly rate of submarine destruction. Propelling engines for these wooden vessels can be turned out from good machine shops all over the country. Meanwhile, of course, the steel shipyards of America and the Allies will be producing a huge metal tonnage of capacious freighters, which, reinforced by the new wooden fleet, will make success for the ruthless German submarine campaign absolutely hopeless.

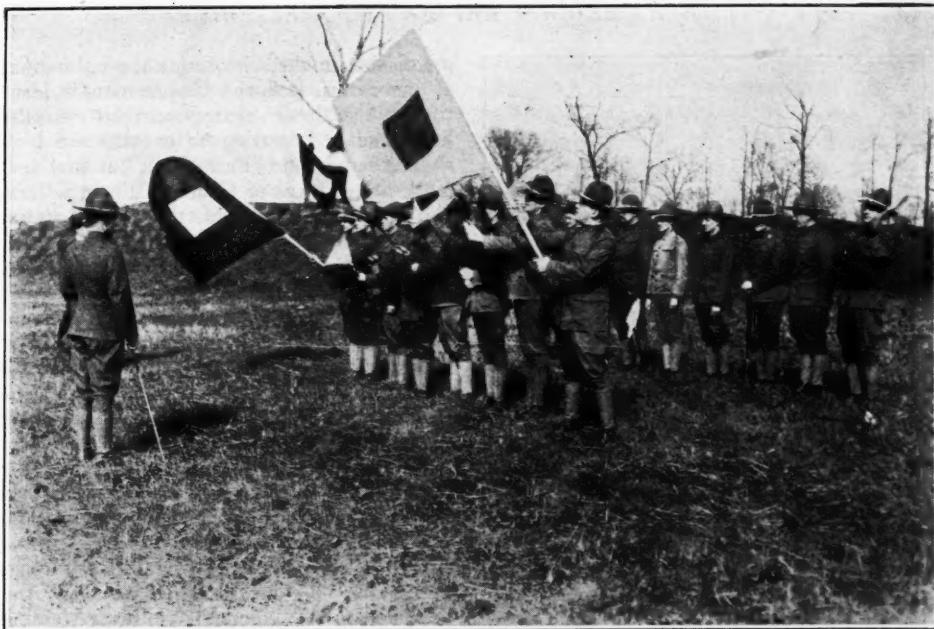
A thousand wooden ships will mean a continuous ferry-boat service across the North Atlantic to the eager ports of Britain, France, and Italy. Relatively light, low vessels, showing little top hamper, of smallest visibility, these wooden craft will not be conspicuous targets for lurking submarines, and will be astonishingly effective from sheer numbers.

One torpedo well aimed can sink a great steel ship of 10,000 tons—but as much effort and explosives are required to destroy the modest 3000-ton wooden freighter. Size and draught of the wooden vessels will enable them to traverse narrow waters and make smaller ports—and yet everywhere a cargo of 3000 tons of foodstuffs or munitions will be valuable aid and welcome.

Bear in mind carefully that this is an emergency fleet, a special fleet constructed for a war crisis and nothing else. When the Civil War broke out between the North and South, it was quickly realized that the

deep, heavy steam sloops and frigates of the United States were not adapted for service in the relatively shallow rivers, ports and bays of the Confederacy. Thereupon the mechanical genius of the North contrived the ninety-day gunboats—light, small craft, many of no more than 500 tons but capable of smart maneuvering and armed with powerful artillery. These little vessels followed Farragut at New Orleans and Mobile Bay, and even lay in Porter's battle line off Fort Fisher. When the war ended the ninety-day gunboats were found too small and light for foreign cruises, and soon disappeared. But they had served the present need, and Uncle Sam was able to write off their whole cost as a wise investment. So it is expected that it will be in the present case. If a thousand wooden freighters will break the German submarine blockade, they will have proved to be worth their price to the cause of the Allies and America.

A corporation controlled by the United States with General Goethals at the head, to operate or lease these thousand wooden ships, is an important part of the undertaking. The construction of these thousand ships is essentially a great engineering problem of the kind in which America historically excels. The ships are to be built on well-considered standard models, for which the timber can be cut on standard designs beforehand. The problem of officering and manning is undeniably a formidable one, for each ship will require a crew on deck and in engine room of at least thirty-five—and there will be the further problem of a crew of gunners, for all the ships will be armed with rapid-fire batteries. It is the purpose of Chairman Denman and the Shipping Board "to call on the young soldiers of the great semi-military colleges of the Middle West to man the guns of this fleet of wooden ships, which we intend to send across the ocean. College youngsters brought down to the sea, trained for six or eight months under naval gunners and put on these vessels in squads of fifteen to twenty-five—these are the men who will defend them." And looking further on, Chairman Denman sees these young gunners returned to the Middle West after their adventurous service, spreading, throughout the prairie States an interest in and a knowledge of maritime affairs, the lack of which has blocked in the past every effort to secure broad, patriotic consideration for our merchant marine at the hands of Congress.



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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BATTALION, NEW YORK CITY. PRACTISING SIGNALLING

## SERVING THE NATION

BY JOHN H. FINLEY

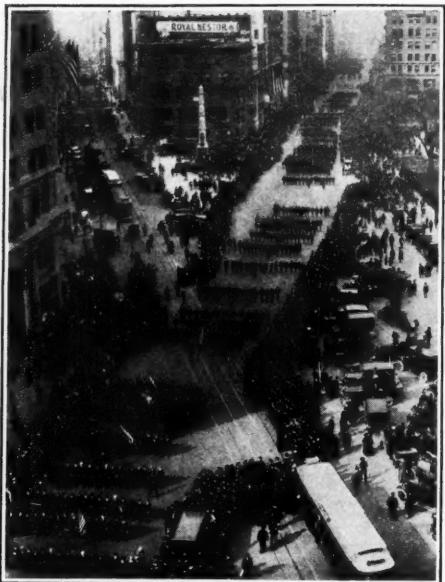
(Commissioner of Education, New York State)

*During the past year Dr. Finley, as a member of the New York State Military Training Commission, of which Major-General John F. O'Ryan is Chairman, ex-officio, has been especially active in formulating a comprehensive plan for the physical training of school children. Such training is no longer confined to pupils in the schools of the State but military instruction is now required for every boy between the ages of sixteen and nineteen. New York thus becomes a leader among the States, and the experience of her Military Training Commission will doubtless be drawn upon by other commonwealths.*

IN riding through Ohio two years ago in the early spring, just as the farmers were getting out into the fields, I remember that this thought came to me, that the farmer, whose attitude I knew from experience, would have a new satisfaction brought into his life if he could only feel that in his plowing and planting and reaping he was performing a service for his country.

To-day, by Presidential proclamation and by general acclaim, he is permitted to enjoy that consciousness. The farmer and the industrial worker, too, take their rightful places beside the soldier and behind him.

The State of New York has, in the statute providing for the anticipatory training of her youth, for the first time, so far as I know, in this country, given this sort of military service recognition in law. Every boy between the ages of sixteen and nineteen is required to undergo such military training as the Military Training Commission may prescribe, with the proviso that the requirement may be met in part in the discretion of the Commission, by such vocational training or vocational experience as will specifically prepare boys of these ages to serve the State in some useful way, in the maintenance of de-



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"WAKE UP, AMERICA" PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY

fense, first of all, but also in the promotion of public safety, in the conservation and development of the resources of the State or the construction and maintenance of public improvements.

Just now plans are under way through the co-operation of the school authorities all over this State to mobilize the boys so far as

practicable in the schools for the cultivation of the farms, and the Commission is identifying this labor as service useful to the State and is preparing to enroll these boys as members of the "Farm Unit" of the New York State Corps of Cadets. There will be also probably an "Industrial Unit" and a "Scout Unit."

This is for boys who are for the most part under the age of military service, and neither diminishes nor increases that constitutional obligation. But it is interesting to note that even for those of service age, like selective conscription is recommended by the experience of the countries that have been long engaged in war.

I visited Oxford and Cambridge at the beginning of the war, and I found that they were not awaiting government mobilization. They were mobilizing themselves. Our American colleges and universities are doing the same. To-day, I have attended the presentation of colors to military-training units representing every higher educational institution in the metropolitan district of New York City; every college man should prepare himself to guide others.

But these institutions have not stopped with military training; they have prepared for the mobilization of their every resource from the laboratory to the genius of the professor.

France and England made the excusable mistake of not organizing immediately to



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AT THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, FARMINGDALE, L. I., WHERE WOMEN LEARN FARM WORK

give adequate support to the men who were sent to the front. For us there is no excuse. It is not to our discredit, perhaps, that we have not been earlier prepared. It will be to our lasting disgrace if we do not now prepare down to the last and least item and person.

One ought to be either in military training, or in an essential industry or occupation, or in training for such an industry or occupation. And if by reason of infirmities or family obligations or other deterring duties one cannot be entered under any one of these categories, then one must make one's incidental contribution in aid of the spirit of others, in keeping us true to the ideals with which we have entered this war. "In order to make a democracy fight wholeheartedly," says a well-known war correspondent, "it is necessary to make them understand the situation."

"All things needed by the Government for the conduct of the war" are munitions. This is a definition by which everyone can measure his or her contribution—women as well as men and children as well as women.

But there is a conserving service that may be as helpful as the contributing service. The

annual waste in the United States—the waste of intemperance, indulgence, luxury, etc.—is estimated at \$500,000,000, or about the annual interest on the estimated annual war cost. One wholesome effect of the war abroad, we are told, is that people are in better physical condition because of their simpler living. We ought to begin the interdiction of waste and harmful indulgence at once.

Another reason for thrift and saving is that one may help the Government by the purchase of bonds. There is a patriotic service of double value.

It is impossible to make a catalogue of possible service. The advice of Lloyd George is excellent: "Let each man do what he can and not always be trying to get something he cannot get. If everyone does that, in his sphere, all can help the country."

There are only two questions for man, woman, or child to ask in this crisis: "Where?" and "How?" These questions, asked by tens of millions, no one can answer more helpfully than President Wilson has answered in his wonderful proclamation to the people. Every man, woman and child should read it and then make proffer of his or her best and most.

## RAISING AN ARMY

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

WHEN President Wilson delivered his war message to Congress his every utterance was applauded until he reached that point in which he said that 500,000 men for the army "should be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to military service." This meant in plain terms conscription, the grim word which has been held up as a menace by those who have always opposed a large standing army. The Congress of the United States was willing to stand by the President in everything that was needed to carry on the war; loan money to an extent never before known; enlarge the navy and increase the army; in short, it was willing to do everything except to adopt compulsory military service for the army. That proposal met with strong resistance. Men who have followed the President in everything for more than four years balked at his demand for conscription.

It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of nearly everybody who has investigated the subject that a large army cannot be raised and maintained by the volunteer system. In times of peace it has been impossible to keep the army recruited even to a peace footing. When the necessity arose for more troops on the Mexican border and a special effort was made to increase the regular army under what is known as the Hay law, less than 20,000 men were obtained when three times the number were needed.

If the plan proposed by former Secretary Garrison had been adopted, reserves created by its provisions would have been liable to service, a virtual conscription after they had once enlisted and served until honorably discharged. This was one of the features of the Garrison bill which caused its rejection. Even the demand for military preparation at that time could not force such a measure



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THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM  
From the *Evening Mail* (New York)

through Congress. The plan proposed last month by the War Department and so earnestly supported by the President is far more drastic than the Garrison plan; but now it has behind it the necessity for immediately raising and equipping an army for actual war purposes.

#### CLING TO VOLUNTEERS

Despite the insistence of the President there has been a disposition on the part of Congress to cling to the volunteer system. Not only is there a prejudice against conscription, but there is a sentiment about the service of volunteers, particularly the State organizations. Left to their own choice and without the domination of the President, Congress would turn to the States for troops and have them organized on plans similar to those adopted during the Civil War which proved so disastrous in the early years of that great struggle. The State volunteer system was adopted during the Spanish War, proving deficient as a military method, and finally compelling volunteer federal regiments to fight the insurrection in the Philippines.

When Mr. Garrison proposed a more modern method of creating an army it was rejected, and the Hay plan, with its provisions for federalizing the National Guard, was adopted. This has proven a failure and an army for foreign service must be created by conscription.

#### STATE AND FEDERAL VOLUNTEERS

Under the volunteer system for large bodies of troops in active service, State organizations are far more attractive than the federal service for several reasons. In particular is the fact that the officers of State troops are not selected by the federal government and there are more opportunities for promotion. Sergeants, corporals, and even privates may become commissioned officers. Such advancement is almost impossible in federal volunteers, where officers come from West Point, from other military schools, from men who have had experience in the National Guard and regular army. Then the State organizations have advocates at court. The Governor of the State, the Senators and Representatives of the State and other politicians are interested in their welfare. No such personal interest can be expected where an individual is a volunteer in a federal regiment, the units of which come from scattered communities in all parts of the country.

There is also a distinction in war service connected with a State regiment that cannot possibly be found in a federal organization. The memories of the Civil War still linger in the minds of people both North and South. Regiments of this or that State gained renown upon the battlefields, and no one can recall the exploit of a single regiment of the regular army. The same is true of the Spanish War. The glamor of the fighting, marches, sieges and camps hovers over the activities of the State organizations, while no matter how heroic, how efficient and effective may have been the service of the regular troops they are not accorded the honor and glory of their achievements.

#### NO LONGER PRIDE IN REGIMENTS

Our regular army in one respect has undergone a great change. There is no longer pride in a regiment. In England, for centuries, the names of certain organizations have become famous and the designations have been retained in after years when they became the regiments of the line. The Coldstream Guards and the Gordon Highlanders are names which mean something. In our own country there was during the Indian campaigns the same individualities associated with the 5th Infantry, the 7th Cavalry, and other regiments of the regular army. "Ours" was a term of affection and loyalty. Officers and men had a pride in their regiments. The flag of the regiment was a symbol.

But a system of transfers was established. No officer served long enough in a regiment to make him or his fellows regard it as "ours." Enlisted men did not remain in service long enough in one organization to make them think of it as the "old regiment." No regiment in the regular service now secures a trade-mark in the minds of its officers and men. The regiment has become a numeral and it matters not whether a man is a member of the 7th or 34th. It is simply a designation. The sentiment which clings around the organizations has disappeared. Therefore both officers and men prefer service in State organizations to volunteer service in federal regiments.

#### CONSCRIPTION THE EQUITABLE METHOD

But the best military minds have been at work for a great many years and have found it necessary to dispense with sentimentality in regard to warfare. They have been trying to find a practical method of raising an army for offense and defense. Each successive civilian Secretary of War and every President who has made a study of the subject has come to the conclusion that the volunteer system is defective and compulsory

service is the only feasible method by which an effective army can be manned.

Sentimentality no longer has a place in modern warfare. The romance of sea fighting disappeared when steam and steel replaced sail and wood. Big guns and trenches have stripped all sentiment from land fighting. It is necessary to organize, officer, man, and equip troops with the greatest efficiency to best accomplish results—to beat the enemy and end the war.

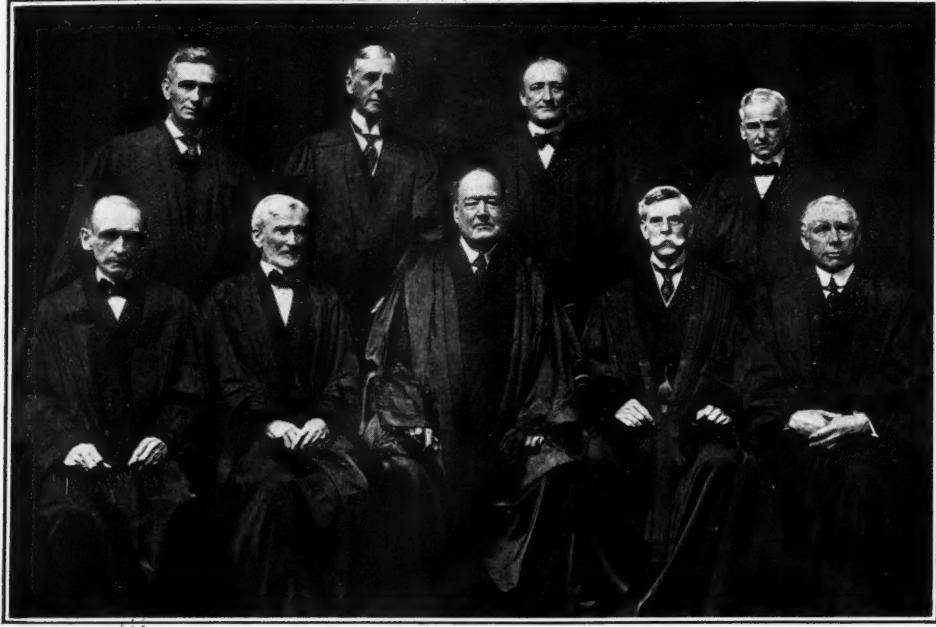
Congscription is not only the most practical, but it is the most equitable method of securing men for an army. Under the volunteer system the best young men of each community, the brave, fearless lads, the flower of the youth and manhood of the country, if the war lasts long, go out to fight, to die, to be maimed and crippled, while the slacker and the indolent, or the fearful can remain and enjoy the blessings of a nation which is preserved by better men.

There will continue to be opportunities for volunteers in the regular service up to the limit of the war strength and also in the National Guard, but the big fighting force of this and future wars must be made up under a system of compulsory service.



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HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE MEMBERS LEARNING MILITARY TACTICS IN NEW YORK CITY



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#### THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AS CONSTITUTED WHEN IT HANDED DOWN THE DECISION IN THE RAILROAD EIGHT-HOUR CASE

(Front row, left to right: Justice Day, Justice McKenna, Chief Justice White, Justice Holmes, Justice Van Devanter. Back row, left to right: Justice Brandeis, Justice Pitney, Justice McReynolds, and Justice Clark. Chief Justice White, and Associate Justices Brandeis, Clark, Holmes, and McKenna upheld the constitutionality of the law, and Justices Pitney, Van Devanter, Day, and McReynolds dissented)

# THE SUPREME COURT AND THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS

BY WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY

(Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University)

NEVER again, for nearly 400,000 railroad trainmen in the United States, will ten hours be the standard of a day's work. Eight hours has come to stay. Any way of escape, even did not a shorter working day enjoy the "sanction of society," is doubly barred—by private agreement of the high contracting parties at 2:30 o'clock in the morning of March 19th, and a few hours later by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the constitutionality of the Adamson law which conferred the same boon by statute. Disregarding some of the brutal means to the desired end, a great victory for labor was won—a landmark in the toilsome way of the American working classes up into the light and air of better living conditions. It is indubitable that this achievement will give renewed hope

to all the agencies concerned with the industrial betterment of mankind.

The Supreme Court decision was reached by the narrowest possible margin. The honorable justices voted five to four in favor of constitutionality. This, in itself, is significant. An eminent teacher in the Harvard Law School, turning from the rigid canons of real property to the conduct of a course in American Constitutional law, was moved to throw up his hands in despair, exclaiming, "It is not law at all; it's only politics." Venturing upon the thin ice of a division of the membership of the august body of the Supreme Court into conservatives and progressives, it appears as if, probably, the deciding vote was based less upon juristic conviction than upon the belief "that the very highest of judicial duties is to give effect to the legis-

lative will, and in doing so to scrupulously abstain from permitting subjects which are exclusively within the field of legislative discretion to influence our opinion or to control judgment." Popular outcry for an elective judiciary or for the recall of decisions is stilled by statesmanship of this order.

#### TO LIMIT HOURS OR PRESCRIBE WAGES?

Was the Adamson law a statute fixing the length of the working day, or was it a law prescribing wages? There was the touchstone of constitutionality. The power of Congress to delimit the hours of labor has been repeatedly affirmed. Even since the Adamson decision, in fact, the Supreme Court opinion upholding the constitutionality of a general ten-hour law of Oregon, for men as for women, marks a steady advance in this direction. But, on the other hand, the right to contract concerning wages has in general been held to be a purely private one, free from legislative interference; although here again the Oregon Minimum Wage decision, just rendered, establishes public safeguards for well-being, scarcely imagined in prospect ten years ago. The opinion is explicit, though, as it appears, rather bunglingly expressed. "Only an eight-hour standard for work and wages was provided, is the contention of the one side (for the trainmen), and in substance only a scale of wages was provided, is the argument on the other (for the railroads). We are of the opinion that both are right and in a sense both wrong in so far as it is assumed that the one excludes the other."

#### EIGHT HOURS PERMANENT; WAGE-SCALE TEMPORARY

The riddle, upon which constitutionality perhaps depended, is solved by noting a distinction which also serves to explain why the trainmen, even just while the decision was forthcoming, insisted, by renewal of the general strike order, upon a private agreement with the railroads, irrespective of the action of the court. To many people this looked like a breach of good faith, in view of the fact that both parties had accepted the President's ultimatum as embodied in the Adamson law. To some, even, it appeared like defiance of, or at least disrespect to, the Supreme Court of the United States. The answer, and the justification of the trainmen, is found in the opinion. It is pointed out that the provisions of the Adamson law, fixing the basic eight-hour day, were per-

manent; whereas, on the other hand, the provision of the Adamson law whereby ten hours' pay, the prevailing scale, was to continue to be paid for eight hours' work was but temporary.

A period of ten months at the most—an "interregnum"—was allotted to a special commission to investigate and to report upon the effect of the law. Wherefore, on the wage-fixing side, so runs the opinion, the Adamson law was but a makeshift measure, a stop-gap, to bridge over the interval until such time as the parties in interest could come to a final accommodation. Not, indeed, that even an emergency, the threatened and disastrous interruption of the interstate trade of the country, could be made a source of power. "An emergency may not call into life a power which has never lived, nevertheless emergency may afford a reason for the exertion of a living power already enjoyed." This living power is the right of the public at large to self-preservation, a paramount power "to exert the legislative will for the purpose of settling the dispute and bind both parties to the duty of acceptance and compliance, to the end that no individual dispute or difference might bring ruin to the vast interests concerned in the movement of interstate commerce." Remember these words! We shall refer to them again.

That the Adamson law was but a temporary measure, so far as wage scales were concerned, at once explains the insistence of the Brotherhoods upon an agreement for a definite term ahead. Else, in lieu of such agreement, what would happen after the expiration of the ten months' interregnum, during which the Adamson Commission should have promulgated its findings? Such would have been the state of affairs had the Supreme Court upheld the law. Even worse would have been the condition, had one member of the court decided otherwise than as he did. The Adamson bill would never have been a law; and all the fruits of the protracted struggle would have been denied. In either event, whether within ten months, or at once, an agreement outside the law in the matter of wages still remained to be made. With war impending, was it not best to have the matter out upon the spot, even in anticipation of the action of the court? The issue was thus forced, with the result, as it turned out, of a double-barreled affirmation, by private contract followed almost immediately by another by law.

Disappointment has been expressed by

some who "sympathize" with labor, as to the underlying principle upon which the right of the Congress to act in matters of this sort was based. They apparently hoped that this decision would take a due place in the long line of judicial pronouncements upholding the shorter working day as an exercise of the police power in the interest of public health and safety. This was the more to be desired, since this same Supreme Court had by the narrowest margin in the New York Bakers case, reversed its earlier progressive opinion dealing with the Utah mines and smelters ten-hour law. The Adamson decision adheres rather to the line of regulatory decisions for public utilities than to that of humanitarian measures. The power to regulate, established beyond all question, is "subject to be applied to the extent necessary to provide a remedy for the situation." Unless an emergency can be adequately dealt with, the very end and purpose of all regulation forthwith comes to naught. Is it not just possible that the recently-appointed members of the court, known for their forward-looking views, were content to simplify the issue in this railroad case, having a hot humanitarian shot in their locker, so to speak, in the Oregon general ten-hour law decision rendered a few days later?

#### LIMITATION ON PUBLIC-SERVICE EMPLOYEES

While organized labor has won a great battle, by this decision it has lost a campaign. Eight hours has been gained, to be sure, but a new principle of public regulation has been affirmed, which is of vast significance. Repeatedly throughout this opinion there gleams forth the view that "whatever would be the right of an employee engaged in a private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them and by concert of action to agree with others to leave upon the same condition, such rights are necessarily subject to limitations when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest." Nor is it a mere *obiter dictum*. The Adamson law was in effect "to compulsorily arbitrate" and as such it was constitutional. Only once before—and even then in the Adair case "we express no opinion"—has the view been upheld that in a public calling it may be made a crime to refuse to serve. The way of settlement for disputes of this nature may indeed be profoundly affected by these words. The Adamson law is no unalloyed victory for labor—so much is certain.

#### REVISE SCHEDULES; DESIST FROM STRIKES!

What lies in the line of duty just ahead? Mere history is unavailing unless it point the way. But one course is open to the railroads—a course dictated by self-interest and by public duty alike. Schedules must be altered to conform, so far as may be, to eight-hour runs. Twelve-, fourteen-, or fifteen-hour trips have not been the rule, much evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. But there have been too many of them for an enlightened public opinion to permit. The *Railway Age*, official spokesman for the carriers, now that the smoke of battle blows away, confesses that "the number of men who do work extremely long hours, is sufficient to constitute a strong indictment of our present system of handling trains." And the railway managers, in asking compensation for the inescapable burdens of the change, must come with a clear record of earnest effort to improve their schedules.

The obligation upon the Brotherhoods is no less certain. Loyal, efficient service in return for a most generous wage must be forthcoming at once. And this present achievement must not be used shortly, as a lever to compel further concessions from the roads. Assuming that the managers bestir themselves, the public will not be tolerant of a reopening of the controversy within the immediate future.

#### RATE INCREASES DEMANDED

The necessity of immediate action by the public administrative authority is imperative. Considerable amendment of railroad schedules is impossible in many cases, without heavy expenditures for improvements. The railroads of the country have been of late subjected to a cruel pressure of rising costs of operation under fixed rates for service. The credit of many honestly managed ones is so far reduced that no funds for extension or betterment are to be had, save by the issue of bonds or notes. Raising new capital by the sale of stock is out of the question. The financial stability of the entire institution of private ownership of railroads is threatened unless a generous measure of relief is had at once. That can come only by permission from the several Federal and State commissions for an increase of rates. The general public will foot the bill. But it will find due compensation in the fact of an indispensable public service operated by a loyal, because contented, body of operatives. That, in itself, is an invaluable national asset.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## LLOYD GEORGE TO AMERICA

AMERICA'S entrance into the war was celebrated in London on April 12 by a great gathering of American residents and prominent Englishmen, including many high government officials. The company was presided over by Ambassador Page, and Premier Lloyd George, the chief guest, made a notable address in which he saluted Americans as comrades in arms. He rejoiced as a democrat that the advent of the United States into the war had given the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world. He said: "The United States of America, of a noble tradition, never broken, never have engaged in a war except of liberty. This is the greatest struggle for liberty that they have ever embarked upon."

Prussian militarism, said the speaker, was the menace from which Europe had suffered for fifty years. It sapped the benefits and the equities of all states which ought to have been devoted and concentrated on the well-being of their peoples. They had to take into account this menace, which was their constant preoccupation, as a cloud ready to burst over the land.

There are two great facts which clinch the argument that this is a great struggle for freedom. The first is the fact that America has come in. She would not have come in otherwise. The second is the Russian revolution.

When France in the eighteenth century sent her soldiers to America to fight for the freedom and independence of that land (France was an autocracy in those days), the Frenchmen in America, once they were there, found that their aim was freedom, their atmosphere was freedom, their inspiration was freedom. They conquered at first others' freedom, and they took it home, and France became free.

This is the story of Russia. Russia engaged in this great war for the freedom of Serbia, of Montenegro, of Bulgaria. The Russians fought for the freedom of Europe, and they wanted to make their own country free, and they have done it. The Russian revolution is not merely an outcome of this struggle for freedom; it is a proof of its character. And if the Russian people realize, as there is every evidence they will realize it, that



THE SPIRIT OF '17  
From the *Evening Telegram* (New York)

national discipline is not incompatible with national freedom, nay, that national discipline is essential to the security of national freedom, they will indeed become a free people.

By way of definite, concrete suggestion to the United States, regarding the immediate needs of the Allies, the Premier emphasized the importance of shipping:

The road to victory, the guarantee of victory, the absolute assurance of victory, has to be found in one word, "ships," and a second word, "ships," and a third word, "ships." With that keenness which characterized your nation, I see that they fully realize that, and I see to-day that they have already made arrangements to build ships by the thousand—1,000 3,000-tonners for the Atlantic.

I believe that the Germans and their military advisers are already beginning to realize that this is another of their miscalculations, which is going to lead them to disaster and ruin.

You will pardon me for just emphasizing that we are a slow people—slow and blundering, but

we get there. You get there sooner. That is why I am glad to see you in.

We have been in this business for three years. We have made, as we generally do, every blunder. In consequence we got every bunker. But now we have got a good niblick stroke and we are right out on the course. May I respectfully suggest that it is worth a good deal to study our blunders so as to begin where we are now, not where we were three years ago.

Looking forward to the peace conference at the end of the war, the Premier said:

I am the last in the world, knowing for three years what our difficulties have been, what our

anxieties have been and what our fears have been, I am the last man in the world to say that the succor which is given us from America is not in itself something to rejoice at and to rejoice at greatly. But I also say that I can see more in the knowledge that America is going to win a right to be at the conference table when the terms of peace are discussed. That conference will settle the destiny of nations and the course of human life for God knows how many ages. It would have been a tragedy, a tragedy for mankind, if America had not been there, and there with all her influence and her power.

I can see peace, not a peace to be a beginning of war, not a peace which will be an endless preparation for strife and bloodshed—but a real peace.

## LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON ENGLAND'S MISTAKES

A USEFUL résumé of some of the blunders made by Great Britain in the early part of the war, which have lessons for the United States at this moment, is furnished by Lord Northcliffe, the English editor and publicist, in a series of articles cabled to the *New York Tribune*.

Lord Northcliffe dwells, in the first place, on the breakdown of the volunteer system. He shows that very quickly after the outbreak of the war unjust conditions came into existence in the methods of recruiting. Married men with children had enlisted, while single men with no responsibilities remained behind. In a single line of retail business the employees in one store might enlist in a body, while competing stores retained their workers, and profited by the situation. The government was at last compelled to resort to conscription. In the first

rush of volunteers during the summer and autumn of 1914 the medical examination of recruits largely failed in its object, the result being that many healthy young men were rejected for trifling defects, while many others physically unfit were sent to the front and shortly to the hospitals. The United States, says Lord Northcliffe, is in no such desperate hurry to raise soldiers and can profit from England's experience.

Another point in which England failed at the outset was in not providing sufficient repairing machinery and repairing men to look after the aerial artillery, small arm, medical, and transportation equipment, but one of the worst miscalculations was as to the number of machine guns required. The Germans had immense quantities of machine guns and England's heavy casualties in the German retreat from the Marne were largely

due to the use that the Germans made of those implements. In the matter of this particular arm, Lord Northcliffe thinks that the American army should be pre-eminent, for the machine gun is an American invention. England has learned that one rifle to one man is insufficient. Three rifles to each man is regarded as a more reasonable allowance, and each of the three should have interchangeable parts. The war had been going on for many months before the English Government was



© by John T. McCutcheon

JOHN BULL HAS A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR UNCLE SAM  
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

able to meet the demand for rifles alone.

In the matter of aeroplanes Lord Northcliffe thinks that this country should have no difficulty. One of the two men responsible for the invention of the aeroplane—Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio—is still alive and young. We should supplement his knowledge of aviation with that of the bril-

liant American flying corps in France and with that of the French and British fliers. Men experienced in the latest modes of air fighting can be brought from the front to teach our aviators and suitable training grounds could be selected in various parts of the country where practical instruction can be given.

## ENLISTMENT FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

THE plan for a national mobilization of food production proposed by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the State Agricultural College, and the University of Illinois, is based on the assumption that food production in the United States is not keeping pace with the increase of population. In view of the reduced production of food in Canada and western Europe, our own capacity in that direction is our strongest war asset. This capacity for food production is almost certain, however, to be reduced even below the level of positive need by any system of indiscriminate enlistment from the farms with no plan for labor replacement. There must, therefore, be specific enlistment for food production as a part of any military plan of mobilization, and

such enlistment must be as definite as for service at the front. We should look to the War Department to protect food production as rigorously as it protects any other means of national defense.

America has land enough, if properly cultivated, to feed both herself and western Europe. The difficulty is in the labor supply. It is said that the farmer has reached the limit in the use of machinery and in the employment of his children to replace the hired help that has gone to the city. It is necessary, therefore, not only to offset the military enlistment from the country, but also to increase the farmer's present labor supply.

In the *Survey* (New York) for April 14 the procedure proposed by the Illinois organ-



THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

(Drawn by Michael Kopsco for the American-Hungarian *People's Voice*)



© by S. S. McClure

A HERO OF THE TRENCHES  
From the *Evening Mail* (New York)

ization to meet these ends is summarized as follows:

To register every farm owner, tenant or manager, the number of acres in tillable, pasture and timber land, and the number of men usually employed or that would be needed to insure maximum crops; to enlist in the civil-military service and under military pay, men of military age or older who may be permanently or temporarily unfit for service at the front, and also boys from fourteen to sixteen years old in country and city; to establish training camp farms on land suitable for intensive farming, rented at convenient points by the government, where enlisted men not otherwise employed may be gathered, housed and employed in raising crops requiring a maximum amount of hand labor, such as vegetables, small fruits, cotton, and tobacco; to erect at these centers facilities for drying and canning such food products, for preservation and transportation.

As the largest asset for food production is the thousands of farms already organized under the management of experienced farmers, independently operated through established channels of trade, most of the enlisted men would be assigned to work them. When employed by the farmers these enlisted men would be regarded as on furlough and off government pay, receiving from the farmer the going wage of the locality, which is above the pay of soldiers. Men dissatisfied with these conditions of employment might return to the camp at the lower wage, and also in case of discharge for unsatisfactory service. Enlisted men not employed on private farms would be under military discipline at the camp farm, but under agricultural leadership, devoting their first attention to the production of food under the direction of an agricultural officer. Time for regular military drill would be reserved. Men of military age and above, without farm experience, would be quartered in regions engaged in intensive farming where oversight is possible. New enlistments would systematically replenish the numbers at the camp when depleted by men entering active military service. Enlistment for civil-military service would not only be considered as a patriotic duty, but would be made attractive through such formal recognition as uniforms, use of special organizations, ranks and degrees of efficiency, promotion, and commissions.

Shortage of crops the world round gave timeliness to this mobilizing plan of the great prairie state of Illinois, as it does to the governor's initiative in calling a conference of the governors of all the great agricultural States to formulate a plan of concerted action for the conservation and production of the nation's food supply.

Extraordinary efforts are being made in New York and other States to facilitate crop production. Money will be loaned to the farmers at low interest rates to enable them to buy seed and fertilizers and to pay for labor and other expenses. It has been proposed that the schools and colleges close early in May in order that the students may be released to work on farms.

## THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY

**A**PAINSTAKING survey of agricultural conditions in the United States and Europe has been made by Mr. Henry Adams Bellows, managing editor of the *Northwestern Miller* (Minneapolis). He set out chiefly to determine whether the war has been accompanied by a material decrease in the supply of food; and he finds that in three years of war the supply has been "distinctly, though not alarmingly, curtailed."

Perishable crops and livestock have suffered out of all proportion to the cereal crops

—they require more labor, which is scarce; they are not suited for the wholesale feeding of armies, so that production has not been forced; and, finally, it is the stock-raising, dairy-farming and market-garden regions that have been laid waste by war. Only one grain-growing region has been overrun (Romania), and that after the harvest had been gathered.

The effect of the war has, therefore, been to throw a far greater burden than normally on the cereal crops—wheat, corn, barley, rye,

and oats. In addition, Mr. Bellows argues that twenty or more million men under arms in Europe are eating more and better food than ever before, and that both belligerent and neutral governments are creating vast reserve stocks for unforeseen emergencies.

World crops in 1915 were far above the average, in 1916 far below. The war had little to do with the result in either year. If 1917 should be like 1915, "the world will not have to worry greatly about its food supply." If it is like 1916, and the war continues, "the world may actually not have quite enough to eat." Real danger lies in the fact that reserves are low. The Government's first crop estimate for 1917, for winter wheat sown last autumn, shows the poorest condition on record.

The extent to which natural causes (as contrasted with conditions due to war) can affect harvests is indicated by the wheat yield of the United States during the past three years. In 1914, there were 891,000,000 bushels; in 1915, 1,011,000,000; and in 1916, 639,000,000.

In this country, Mr. Bellows holds, the war has not produced any genuine food shortage, even though our grain exports in the three years since the war began have been twice as large as those in the preceding three years—an increase of five mil-



HURRY! HURRY!!

From the *Evening News* (Newark, N. J.)

lion tons yearly. The United States produces more than it can possibly eat. Exports of meats and dairy products, however, have made appreciable inroads on our supply.

Mr. Bellows believes that the enormous influx of money from abroad, rather than any actual drain on our supplies, has been responsible for increased food prices in the United States.

## CONNECTICUT'S MILITARY CENSUS

THE first State in the Union to come to a realizing sense of the advantage of classifying its citizens with a view to their availability for the various activities of war was Connecticut. As early as February 6, two months before the formal declaration of war with Germany by our Federal Government, Governor Holcomb addressed a special joint session of the Connecticut legislature, urging the importance of a military census of the State. The general assembly responded promptly to the Governor's appeal, empowering him to proceed with the taking of such a census, to call upon all public officials for any aid required and to draw upon the State treasury for all expenses incurred. Simultaneously a citizens' committee took charge of the work which was soon definitely organized.

It was soon seen that the chief difficulty

in the rural districts of the State would be to find enumerators sufficiently interested to do their work well. This matter was tactfully and skilfully dealt with in a letter personally addressed by the Governor to the first selectman (chairman) of every town in the State. After quoting in full the enabling act, this letter said in part:

The census is to be taken in each town, by agents who will bear a commission from me as Governor. I will appoint no man who will expect any reward other than the satisfaction of feeling that he has done his best to serve his State in time of need. A list of questions to be asked every male resident above eighteen years of age, the answers to which should at this crisis be in the possession of the State, has been prepared and submitted to government officials for approval or correction. Under the authority vested in me by the act above mentioned I call upon you to furnish the names of men in your town who will undertake, under you as selectman, the taking of



### State of Connecticut.

By direction of an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, approved February 7th, 1917, I am required to procure certain information relative to the resources of the State. I therefore call upon you to answer the following questions.

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,

Governor.

TOWN or CITY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FULL NAME \_\_\_\_\_

POST OFFICE ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
Locality and Number or Royal Mail Delivery Number)

1. What is your present Trade, Occupation or Profession? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have you experience in any other Trade, Occupation or Profession? \_\_\_\_\_ (State which.)
3. What is your Age? \_\_\_\_\_ Height? \_\_\_\_\_ Weight? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are you Married? Single? or Widower? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many persons are dependent on you for support? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are you a citizen of the United States? \_\_\_\_\_
7. If not a citizen of the United States have you taken out your first papers? \_\_\_\_\_
8. If not a citizen of the United States, what is your nationality? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Have you ever done any Military or Naval Service in this or any other Country? \_\_\_\_\_  
Where? \_\_\_\_\_ How Long? \_\_\_\_\_ What Branch? \_\_\_\_\_ Rank? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Have you any serious physical disability? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, name it. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Can you do any of the following: Ride a horse? \_\_\_\_\_ Handle a team? \_\_\_\_\_ Drive an automobile? \_\_\_\_\_  
Ride a motorcycle? \_\_\_\_\_ Understand telegraphy? \_\_\_\_\_ Operate a wireless? \_\_\_\_\_ Any experience with  
a steam engine? \_\_\_\_\_ Any experience with electrical machinery? \_\_\_\_\_ Handle a boat, power or sail? \_\_\_\_\_  
Any experience in simple coastwise navigation? \_\_\_\_\_ Any experience with High Speed Marine Gasoline  
Engines? \_\_\_\_\_ Are you a good swimmer? \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that I have personally interviewed the above mentioned person and that the answers to the questions enumerated are as he gave them to me.

*Military Census Agent.*

THE BLANK WHICH THE MALE RESIDENTS OF CONNECTICUT WERE REQUIRED  
TO FILL OUT

this census. These agents should be selected by you so that each may cover a district of your town with which he is familiar, and you should select them in such numbers that each may have approximately 50 residents to call upon.

The Governor's appeal met with an enthusiastic response. There was a rush to secure the commissions and badges issued to enumerators, and with few exceptions every town in the State was thoroughly canvassed.

In the cities the problem was more complex. The Hartford plan met the situation most completely. Having decided that a preliminary list of all the males in Hartford of sixteen years and over was a prime requisite the committee of twenty citizens took as a starting point the voting and poll tax lists that were in existence, although they were known to be incomplete. The names were

transferred from these lists to a set of white cards arranged alphabetically and to a set of buff cards arranged by street and number. This list was then checked up with the city directory and with the school list. Furthermore names were of course added as the result of the canvass.

A detailed account of the methods pursued in making this canvass is given in the *Scientific American* for March 17, based on information furnished by Mr. Joseph W. Alsop, a member of the Bureau of the Military Census. All the large employment units in the cities—insurance companies, banks, factories, department stores, public utilities, police and fire departments were canvassed in the instance. In a New Haven factory employing 17,000 men every foreman had a commission as an enumerator, and the census was taken complete in one hour.

In order to avoid congestion at headquarters the practise was adopted of shipping to Hartford, the State capital, each night, all the blanks gathered in a given city during the day. In posting the data upon the filing cards up-to-date methods were employed. The various items to be posted upon each card were represented by code numbers of one, two, three or more digits, and the entire front of the card was covered with the numbers from zero to nine, arranged in columns. All entries were made by punching out the appropriate code numbers in the proper columns. Within thirty days more than half of the blanks for the entire State had been returned to the census bureau, and two weeks

later the work was practically finished.

To the fact that this task was performed by unpaid volunteer labor is attributed the large measure of success that resulted. This article makes it clear that the work of taking the census had the enthusiastic coöperation of all concerned.

Prominent citizens abandoned their business and gave sixteen hours a day to the organization and supervision of the local enumeration and the central bureau. In two weeks 10,000 agents were

commissioned. The great insurance companies of Hartford unanimously and without reserve put all their resources of machines and skilled operators at the disposal of the Bureau, and one of them gave it quarters. Girls from home and school, even married women, flocked to these quarters to volunteer for the many tasks demanding unskilled workers; and scores of girls went daily from a hard day's work to spend the evening in the Bureau's office. All this makes possible the broad statement that not one cent has been spent for labor; this has been a census of the people of the State, by the people, and for the people.

## IMMIGRATION AND LABOR AFTER THE WAR

WITH the end of the war somewhat more measurably in sight a leading topic of interest is the question of immigration, and especially its effect on the United States. In a recent issue of the *Railway Age Gazette* (New York) its well-informed European correspondent discusses the unprecedented rush of labor to the United States which he believes will follow the cessation of hostilities and the disbanding of the vast armies.

It is the general belief among both soldiers and the people of Europe generally that the United States has grown fabulously rich by the war and that as soon as permitted thousands of immigrants will flock to this country to seek to recoup their shattered fortunes or to begin anew. There may be restrictions adopted by European governments to prevent an undue influx of labor to these shores, or possibly by the American Government, but the immigration promises to be of a higher grade than ever previously. The immigration law that goes into effect on May 1, 1917, will not exert any serious influence, for a few months' schooling will teach the unlettered man or woman who is ambitious enough to meet its provisions.

Most of the new immigrants coming to the United States will be men who have fought from six months to three years on the various battle fronts, or, and this holds, too, for the women, have worked in the munitions factory. The manhood of Europe has received a training in hard labor, in habits of sobriety and in discipline that may make it invaluable to employers. In place of any wild spirit of lawlessness bred by military service, discipline in the European armies has taught the men self-control, obedience, and cheerfulness in the face of hard work.

The interesting question brought up is, How will the American employer of labor handle these sons of the armies, these men who have had a life education of engineering, of mechanics, of plain work, and vast suffering compressed into the narrow space of a year or two at war? Will he permit them to be herded like cattle into his factories, about his yards, his place of work? Will he shut his eyes to their exploitation by their own countrymen who parade as foremen? Too often this was the treatment formerly accorded the labor which came among us during the past dozen years. Such a continued policy would add to the almost unsolvable immigration problem, the miseries of these work people, and the labor problem of the employer, as well as cut down materially the efficiency of these efficient laborers. The modern organization methods of the present-day European armies must be studied, for they are held together not by the force of the military spirit but by the force of an organization that has at its bottom the good, fancied or real, of everyone of its members, and a recognition of the human, racial qualities of each group. Thus, the German organization is a stiff one; results in fighting and work are gotten by implacable brutality. But in the French and Italian army organizations results are gotten by treating men kindly, by officers accepting soldiers as their equals, and by persuading, stimulating them to their tasks, all the while letting the reins of discipline seem loose.

The correspondent devotes considerable sympathetic attention to the Italian laborers and says:

In dealing with these big children, perhaps the first American reform necessary is to get away from the feudal "padrone" system, which so ef-

factual prevents any direct relation between the employer and the man employed.

It is not improbable that the new army graduates will not tolerate the old padrone system, and that they will force the employer, willy-nilly, to wake up, to speed up, to take heed of the organization forces under which this new laborer has been schooled.

The labor problem in Europe threatens to

become most acute and it is reported that unless emigration to the United States is stopped Europe may have to fear a yellow labor peril. It is suggested as the part of prudence that the American employer of labor on a large scale should intensify his welfare plans which at present apply more at the top than at the bottom of the labor ladder.

## METHODS OF TREATING WOUNDS

THE various methods of treating wounds received in battle are discussed by Henri de Varigny in the March number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne). While the Dakin-Carrel treatment is acknowledged at present to be the best for infected wounds, and it has been proved that all but a small percentage of wounds received in battle *are* infected, this treatment requires a special technique and corresponding facilities not always immediately attainable. Mr. de Varigny says:

It is easily understood why surgeons giving first aid near the firing line at the front, who cannot operate, but must "evacuate" the wounded to the rear after a preliminary dressing adequate to check commencing infection, adopt the practice of the surgeon Mencière. This has no object except to place an anti-infectious bandage on the wound before evacuating the wounded soldier, who will be operated on at the rear in a hospital where he is able to remain. Dr. Mencière bandages the wound after anointing it. After the contused tissues have been cut away the wound is cleaned, bathed, and anointed with guayacol, Peruvian balsam, etc., to combat infection, and bandaged.

Other surgeons, doubtless able to devote more time to the patient, have had recourse to the bold expedient of primitive suture. They cleanse the wound, freeing it of crushed tissues, foreign bodies, etc., then close it as if it were an aseptic surgical wound, and send the patient to the rear. Surgeon André Châlier, of Lyons, a careful and prudent man, recommends and practises this treatment. But too often the wound thus treated is found infected on arrival at the rear, in which case the sutures must be cut and the wound reopened. It is true this changes from the initial disorder, when the wounded have been on the road four or five days without care before reaching the hospital. Those who advise immediate suture say it is applicable only to very fresh wounds.

In the first few hours the infection is slight and can probably be suppressed by careful cleansing. But after twenty-four hours, or even less, it cannot be safely used, especially if the patient is evacuated and must travel some time without medical attention. Other surgeons are completely won over to the Carrel dressing, *i. e.*, the treatment of the wound by irrigation with neutral hypochlorite solution. They say, and with rea-

son, that this should always be adopted at the rear for all suppurating wounds. By this process wounds are entirely disinfected in from ten to twenty days, at the end of which time, the tissues being aseptic, secondary suture can be practised and the wound closed and healed. . . . The Carrel process is also excellent at the front, and some surgeons use it regularly. However, it cannot generally be completely installed at the front because of the necessity of evacuating the wounded to make room for others.

Some British surgeons advise dressing with potassium or magnesium chloride, while others recommend glycerine and ichthylol for suppurating wounds.

At a recent session of the French Academy of Sciences the well-known military surgeon, Dr. H. Vincent (of anti-typhoid vaccination fame) proposed a disinfecting powder composed of ten grams of fresh hypochlorite of lime and ninety grams of crystallized boric acid. With this powder the wound is sprinkled at the front, before the wounded man is evacuated to the rear to be examined and operated on there at leisure. This amounts to the Carrel process by powder instead of by irrigation. While the liquid treatment is advised at the rear, only the powder can be readily employed at the front.

We are happy to be able to add from announcements in the papers shortly before we go to press, that the Carrel-Dakin process above referred to will shortly be in full operation at the Rockefeller Institute in New York City under the direct supervision of Dr. Carrel himself, assisted by Dr. Dakin, to whose patient experimentation is due the discovery of the virtues of the neutral hypochlorite solution which bears his name. The specific object of this installation, besides the healing of wounds of a definite number of patients, is the instruction of United States surgeons in this marvelously successful treatment, which not only shortens the healing time, but reduces fatalities and operations and leaves a flexible scar without adherences and constrictive effect, thus facilitating the regaining of the use of the wounded member.

## SOME GERMAN LIBERALS

THOSE of us who warmly second President Wilson's dictum that we have no quarrel with the German people, but who have been lost in amazement and regret at the apparent ease with which they have been befooled by an autocratic government, may take comfort from the statements regarding the existence of at least a liberal minority in Germany, contributed to a Swiss magazine by the writer of its "German Chronicle." In the February number this correspondent says:

Some independent voices make the attempt to let themselves be heard in Germany. They are quickly stifled. As early as November, 1914, a group of liberals founded an association, *Neues Vaterland* ("The New Fatherland") to combat Imperialist and Pan-Germanist tendencies. We may recall, too, a number of courageous brochures by Walther Schücking, Rudolf Godtscheid, and Kurt Einer, who did not fear to denounce the misdeeds of secret diplomacy and to affirm that right is a law unto itself and that international treaties are not vulgar scraps of paper. But such a scandal could not be suffered. After a few months the league was dissolved and its publications interdicted by the censor.

Later we witnessed the valiant campaign of Wilhelm Herzog in the *Forum*. With a splendid audacity this writer and his collaborators attacked the all-powerful Pan-Germanists. At first they were allowed to speak, for it was a matter of importance to prove that in Germany one was allowed to write anything. Then one fine day the censor intervened. I have in my library a collection of these little white books with red edges, sixteen in all. They are very curious to examine. In the first there are almost no blank spaces, but as one proceeds these become more and more numerous. Later whole pages are suppressed, then whole articles, and in the latest numbers the white pages are more numerous than the printed ones. Was it not more logical to suppress the review itself?

I have followed with interest in these very pages this loyal effort to seek intrinsic truth and enfranchisement from all prejudice. M. Herzog had thanked me for this, and when his review ceased to appear he wrote me: "Better times will come; we will take up anew the work begun."

It appears that Professor Foerster, member of the *Neues Vaterland* and collaborator on the *Forum*, had desired to recommend this work of his own motion. Being one of the men who are persuaded that Bismarckism has done the greatest injury to their country, he wished to express this opinion. He first attempted this in the form of an article: "Bismarck's Work in the Light of the Greater Germany Criticism." Here he minced no words in denouncing the danger

of the pragmatist criterion which would measure the value of a policy by its degree of success. Then, scourging Bismarck's policy of subterfuge, he demonstrates the enormous injury which has been done to the German soul by the famous maxim: "Might makes right." This appeared in the *Friedensmarte* for January 1, 1916 (Zurich, Orell Füssli).

To-day, in a work entitled "Young Germany and the World War," Professor Foerster tells us that these theories which have intoxicated the generation formed after the war of 1870 are no longer in favor with the youth of the present day; that these, above all, the young Germans who have seen at first hand the evils of the war, aspire to another ideal. And in support of his contention he cites a quantity of letters emanating from soldiers and officers at the front. It must be admitted that many of these missives are impressive.

It has been asked whether Mr. Foerster is not the victim of an illusion. It is possible. It is none the less true that the censor suddenly decided that he was expressing subversive ideas, and with a stroke of the pen he suppressed the work. It must be, therefore, that he caught an echo from the crowd. And what does the Munich professor say that is so subversive? Why, merely the verities that are preached every Sunday in all Christian churches! He says that there are things in life superior to the acquisition of material goods; that, far from preaching hate between peoples, one ought to teach them to comprehend and esteem each other; that no nation can accomplish alone its proper task and that it has need of the support of the national traditions of neighboring peoples; that France cannot get along without Germany—any more than Germany can get along without France—and that the same thing is true of the Germans and the Slavs or the Germans and the English; that the theories of nationalists like Naumann, who desire to erect in the center of Europe a Germany dominating other peoples, are full of peril; that instead of demarking peoples into closed groups, they should, on the contrary, be reunited under the fecund idea of federation.

It is to be hoped that in spite of the censorship this sane-minded book, with its lofty ideals, may somehow filter into Germany. Before taking his chair at Munich Professor Foerster taught at the University of Vienna, and it is told of him that when he made his farewell address to his students he spoke as follows:

It is as a German that I speak to you who are Germans, and I say to you: Cease to sing the "Watch on the Rhine," which belongs to a historical and political constellation which is different from your own. Choose, rather, as your national hymn *Brüder reicht die Hand zum Bunde*

("Brothers, join your hands in friendship"), for your historical and political duty is to extend your hand in friendship to races which Providence has placed upon your path in order that you may guide them towards the realization of an ideal of superior culture. Draw close to your Slavic brothers and form with them a confederation in which all peoples shall have equal rights.

Professor Foerster holds that the policy of conquest by force is coarse and mechanical because it does not take account of the souls of peoples, and he believes one of the benefits of this war will be the repudiation of such policy. He writes:

War makes us feel with force the need of moral and intellectual exchanges between races; it has taught us to know each other better and esteem each other more; in discovering an unsuspected strength and valor among our adversaries we have felt a secret love and admiration for them. It is not impossible, therefore, that

after the war definite accords may be concluded between the Germans and the French, the English, and the Russians . . . and that thus the national barriers which have hitherto confined us like the Great Wall of China may finally be beaten down.

In the same letter we find a notice of another book of similar character, which, strange to say, has not been suppressed. This is the "Letters of a German-Frenchwoman" (Berlin, Erich Reiss, 1916), by Mme. Annette Kolb, an Alsatian married to a German and living in Germany. Mme. Kolb affirms an undiminished love for both countries. When she lectured upon this theme in Dresden in October, 1914, she was hissed, but fared better elsewhere. In her new book she denounces the Pan-Germanists, saying: "It is because I am German, profoundly German, that I hate them; all of Germany that is sensible and laborious rejects them."

## SPAIN AND THE SUBMARINE WAR

THE attitude that Spain should assume in regard to the intensified submarine warfare now waged by Germany is discussed at some length in an article that appears in *Nuestro Tiempo* (Madrid). The writer fully realizes that the world is passing into the last stage of the war, a stage certain to prove the most compromising and embarrassing one for the few remaining neutrals, since there can be no doubt that as either of the belligerent groups weakens under the pressure exerted by the other, all kinds of intrigue will be set on foot to secure the co-operation of the nations that have heretofore held aloof from the conflict.

So far Spain has enjoyed the great good fortune of being free from any imperative engagement that could rob her of the security afforded by neutrality and precipitate her into the abyss of war; but can she hope to enjoy this good fortune up to the end? Every day that passes, far from lightening the load of her embarrassments, aggravates them and adds to their number. The constantly reiterated violations of neutral rights have brought things to such a pass that any unforeseen event may suddenly provoke a conflict for which she is entirely unprepared. The only means of avoiding this peril is to look it calmly in the face, realize quickly and clearly its extent and consequences, and endeavor to find a cure for it.

After presenting at some length the policy

followed by both belligerent groups in their persistent efforts to restrict maritime traffic in everything that can be described as contraband of war, the writer finds that while each in turn has disregarded the rights of neutrals, the way in which the submarines are used lacks all legal foundation and is in flagrant contradiction with these rights. Hence the neutrals cannot fail to protest against this, for the mere toleration of the system would constitute an abdication of sovereignty.

Spain's position as a neutral power, in what regards the practises employed by the submarines to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy, is both a trying and a difficult one, but her attitude is firm and steadfast. That she cannot give up a tittle of her rights as a neutral admits of no question; that the individual responsibility of the carriers of contraband of war does not involve or compromise the collective responsibility of Spain as a nation is equally unquestionable; but that at the same time the penalty inflicted upon the violators of the rules arbitrarily dictated by the belligerents in the matter of contraband of war is illegal, disproportionate, and inhuman does not admit of even a shade of doubt.

What is to be done? The writer fully realizes that it is a difficult task to give advice, but he nevertheless believes that it is possible to find a solution of the dilemma

within the rules of international law without ceasing to maintain neutrality in the sense recognized by the authorities.

As we have to do with a new order of abuses and violations of the law of nations, the legal remedies must also be new, although deduced from the general principles of international law and applied, other things being equal, to analogous and related cases and circumstances. Thus Spain can employ in these cases a proceeding similar to that established for those in which there was doubt regarding the legitimacy of a prize, bringing the case before her own tribunals of justice, and judging it in conformity with her own laws.

The Italian jurist, Azuni, holds that, in the matter of prizes illegally made, and of violations of international law to the injury of its subjects and its neutral vessels, the jurisdiction of a neutral state is full and undeniably, and that the sentences pro-

nounced in such cases by a belligerent prize-court lack obligatory force and are subject to revision by the tribunals of the neutral country to which the illegally seized vessel belongs.

The presentation, trial, and judgment of the cases concerning the sinking of Spanish vessels by belligerent submarines should come automatically before the competent Spanish tribunal. The facts having been duly established, precisely as in instances of shipwreck, the case should be tried before the Admiralty Court through all its stages up to a definite sentence, which can be pronounced in contumacy. This sentence will serve later as a basis for the necessary diplomatic claims, so as to secure the requisite reparation and indemnity. A diplomatic claim alone, if not preceded by a judicial judgment, guaranteed by the authority of a definite sentence, will never prove efficacious.

## WHY HOLLAND FEARS

A GOOD deal has been written regarding the apparent silence in which Holland suffers the torpedoing of her ships, and the lack of forceful protests filed with the German Government. The Dutch Government is moving cautiously, and the fate of Rumania is not exactly cheering to those who have to watch over the safety of the little kingdom of the Netherlands. While the events of the ruthless submarine warfare have been so recent as to prevent comments of the Dutch periodical press being given here, the paragraphs below will indicate clearly the attitude of the Dutch. The extracts are from the Dutch magazine *Vragen des Tijds*, which, while not exactly an opposition journal, yet is sufficiently outspoken in its comments on German warfare to be called "be-nevolently neutral" to the Allies, as will appear to the reader:

Speaking of the sinking of the *Palembang* by a submarine the following facts appear plainly: A submarine sank the ship; our government protested; the German Government says that no German submarine fired the torpedo; our government says nothing to the other powers who may have had submarines in that part of the sea; the matter will be "arbitrated," and our big daily papers keep a strange silence. Perhaps they are too pro-German, perhaps they have graver things to write about. The Dutch Government has not done its duty. Is it afraid of the possible consequences of demanding an explanation?

And as if to answer this question, the same magazine sums up the political situation in Europe at the beginning of 1917, following the Rumanian collapse, as follows:

Aside from all military consequences of the events in Rumania, the political results have been a complete defeat of the Allies' cause. It has been proved that in the first place the Entente powers have been seriously in error regarding the forces which the Central Powers were able to bring to bear on Rumania, and in the second place that they were absolutely incapable of making good this mistake in the interval between the declaration of war and the fall of Bucharest.

"Incapable" is the proper word, for there is no doubt that they had the will to do it! It was highly important for the Entente that the entrance of Rumania should not end in a *débâcle* for that country; it was bad enough for the Allies to discover that the entrance of Rumania did not result at once in a conquest of Transylvania and Hungary by the combined Russian and Rumanian armies; the only thing that could be worse was the defeat of Rumania in the cause of the Allies. And this worst of all actually happened. England and France did what they could for Rumania, by sending money and experienced officers to take command of the Rumanian armies, while furnishing munitions, supplies, and aeroplanes. But Russia alone could furnish Rumania with soldiers to attack the enemy with such fury on the plains of Moldavia and Wallachia as to force him to surrender parts of Transylvania. As neither one nor the other event occurred, we are forced to believe that as far as military resources are concerned Russia is outclassed by the Central Powers.

And, summing up the present attitude of the smaller neutral nations in Europe, the Dutch magazine paraphrases the famous remark made by King Constantine of Greece some months ago: "When lions and tigers

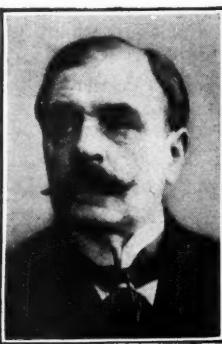
fight over a kill, it is time for foxes and wolves to keep out of sight." Nothing seems so certain to each of the smaller "neutrals" as instant destruction, no matter which side they select.

## OCTAVE MIRBEAU: DRAMATIST AND NOVELIST

**O**N February 16, the anniversary of his birth in 1850, Octave Mirbeau, one of the foremost French dramatists and fiction-writers of his time, closed his career. It has been said of him that his manner was so various that his works could not be classified as having a general style. He is best known in this country by his novel "The Experiences of a Lady's Maid," published in English by the Stuyvesant Press in 1911, and the most popular of his work in France, and by the remarkable drama "Les Affaires sont les Affaires," played here and in England some years ago under the title "Business Is Business." Both are examples of the realism of which he was an eminent exponent. A brief appreciation of his work appears in the March number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), which says:

The first and principal characteristic of Mirbeau's work is an imitation of exact reality even to the extent of a wilful violence and a ferocity which is at times puerile. The author of "Sébastien Roch" gives us the interior and exterior logic of reality—not merely in tangible appearance, but in structure, composition, and arrangement. . . . He has very evidently made operative in his work that definition of art so often contested, but just in rare cases, which Taine has so luminously expressed in his "Philosophy of Art." And this with *verve* and fervor in a style which, far from having the softness and *abandon* of the school, is, on the contrary, powerfully descriptive, of an almost disconcerting passion, an enormous irony, and an explosive truculence.

Soured by the tribulations of an unhappy youth, whose bitter recital is given in "Sébastien Roch" and "L'Abbé Jules," Octave Mirbeau entered journalism in 1872 with all the passionate fervor of the young, impulsive denouncer of false glory which he then was. There remained in him always something of this period of struggle and rebellion, when for the first time there dawned another characteristic of this strange personality marked by disillusion—a magnificent faith in hopes too lofty and ever betrayed, an



OCTAVE MIRBEAU

idealism always disenchanted afresh, making of this seeker of the absolute the extravagant pamphleteer, the satirist gifted with rare verbal power, but harsh, destructive, and negativist, that he reveals himself in his romances as well as in his chronicles.

In his *Portefeuille* Mirbeau makes one of the characters declare that the reason the theater drags along in wearisome repetitions and idle banalities is that dramatists do not dare to attack boldly questions of vital social interest. He himself, along with Brieux, Hauptmann, De Curel, Bernard Shaw, and Galsworthy, has done much to remove this reproach. Thus his "Business Is Business" is an arraignment of the "social adaptation of theft" involved in the careers of those who without social conscience make haste to be rich

by unscrupulous means. In *Le Foyer* he attacks the sort of organized charity which "cares for poverty in order to safeguard the wealth of the wealthy," while the theme of *Mauvais Bergers* ("The Evil Shepherds") is the conflict between workmen and their employers.

Does Mirbeau go too far at times in his furious accusations? His great artifice, when this is the case, consists in making his personages pronounce words, which doubtless may correspond to their secret thoughts, but which, in point of fact, nothing would have induced them to utter. This proceeding, revealed in an analysis made by Jules Lemaitre, is the more disconcerting because "these improbable manifestations of probable thoughts" are marked by traits of striking verity. In this wise the characters created by Mirbeau are now purely symbolic and now very real—but in virtue of this, when summed up, they evince so measureless an ignominy that by that very fact they become unreal.

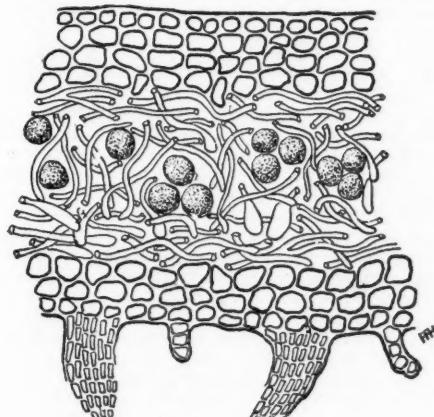
And it is thus twisted and grotesquely distorted that Mirbeau attacks them with an unbridled extravagance and a mad generosity which explains what Rodenbach meant when he called the author of the *Jardin des Supplices* ("The Garden of Tortures") "the Don Juan of the ideal."

## LICHENS AS A SOURCE OF FOOD

A GERMAN scientist, Dr. Jacobj, has recently published two volumes on the value of lichens as substitutes for staple articles of diet. He proposes that the lichen commonly known as Iceland moss be utilized as food for man in the form of flour from which bread may be made, and that reindeer moss be used as fodder for animals. In a contribution to the *Scientific American* Professor Albert A. Hansen, of Pennsylvania State College, states some of the most important facts regarding this interesting group of plants. Lichens are found, he says, from pole to pole, and in all sorts of situations from bare rock to rich forests. Usually they form their greatest display on the north side of trees.

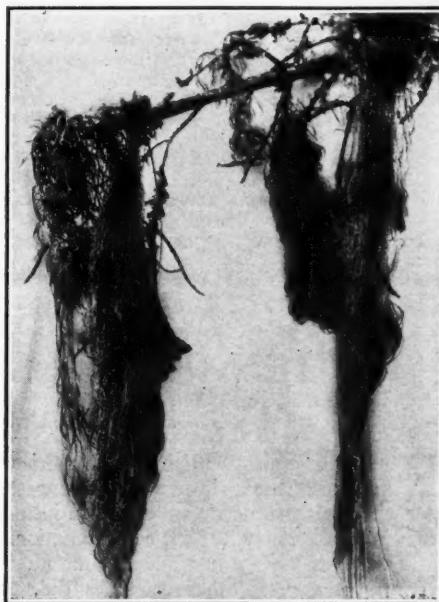
Structurally, a lichen is exceedingly interesting; it is essentially a partnership of two plants, a fungus and a green alga. The alga is held captive within the mass of fungal threads; this explains the greenish color assumed by the lichens during wet weather. The alga, being ordinarily an independent plant, is able to manufacture food, some of which is given over to the fungus. In return the fungus protects the alga and supplies water, thus paying in part for its keep. Since the alga can live independently of the fungus, but the fungus is entirely dependent upon its green companion for food, it is probable that the algae are held in more or less of a captive state; in some species attempts are apparently made to escape. In a great many cases, however, the alga seems satisfied to remain a member of this curious plant partnership. In only one case, that of the Cora lichen of Brazil, has it been demonstrated that a lichen fungus is able to live independent of the alga companion.

It is believed that the manna mentioned



CROSS-SECTION OF TYPICAL LICHEN

(The balls are algae, the rods fungi. Below are seen the root-like processes for attachment to rock surfaces)



"OLD MAN'S BEARD"

(A lichen common along our northern border and in parts of the West)

in the Bible as a boon to the children of Israel was the Manna Lichen, known scientifically as *lecanora esculenta*. During certain seasons of the year this plant dries and hardens, forming warty grains, which fall in showers from the mountainsides into the valleys; these grains are used as food in Algeria, southwest Asia, and the steppe region. They form an acceptable substitute for corn. As to the chief economic importance of this strange group of plants, namely, their value as a source of food for both man and beast, Professor Hansen says:

The reindeer moss (*Cladonia rangiferina*) is well known as the main source of sustenance for the reindeer and caribou of our northern regions. During the winter it is the only food supply of these animals, who need only to poke their noses through the snow or scrape it away with their antlers in order to get a nutritious meal. Great browsing fields of reindeer moss exist in many parts of the Arctic region, and are used alike by the wild reindeer and the domestic herds of the Laplander. It is this plant which is proposed by Dr. Jacobj as the main source of fodder. It could probably be similarly utilized in this country, as the writer has personally seen great masses of this lichen growing along the shores of Lake Superior, and large crops undoubtedly exist in other parts of the United States. In northern Minnesota, patches covering an acre or more of ground

are not infrequent. According to Dr. Jacobj, reindeer moss when boiled in whey forms an excellent and nutritious fodder. Its food value is said to be three times as great as that of the potato. In former times reindeer moss was used in the production of sugar and alcohol and was also utilized by the people of Sweden as a flour for bread making.

For human consumption, Dr. Jacobj recommends the Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*). Previous to the introduction of gelatin this plant was used in the preparation of jellies. Iceland moss in the raw state contains a bitter principle which may be removed by allowing the plant to stand in a one per cent. solution of potash for about three hours. The bitterness passes entirely into the resulting extract, which is the stomach medicine

previously mentioned. Thorough washing in water will serve the same purpose. The lichen is then dried, powdered, and mixed with an equal part of flour. The resulting compound is said to be an excellent flour for bread-making. In our northern regions, the flour made from the Iceland moss is used for making not only bread, but also pancakes, which are said to be excellent.

With increased knowledge of the growth of lichens, perhaps, these suggestions coming from Germany may find ready application in the United States, and the lichen farmer may not be an impossibility of the future. It is even possible that waste lands in some parts of the country may be utilized in the growth of lichens, if they are found to be of the practical importance suggested in the works of Dr. Jacobj.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM AND OUR FOREIGN TRADE

**F**OR years most enlightened Americans have been living in momentary expectation of seeing the metric system come into its own in this country. That consummation is still awaited. If we had adopted the metric system when most other countries did, the trouble and expense involved in giving up the old weights and measures for the new would have been, perhaps, a thousandth part as great as the trouble and expense which we have imposed upon ourselves by refusing to make the change.

There are tokens that this devoutly longed-for reform will be forced upon us from without, viz., by the exigencies of our foreign commercial relations. Mr. William C. Wells, chief statistician of the Pan-American Union, has just presented in the *Bulletin* of that institution some facts concerning the metric system that appeal irresistibly to the pocket-books of American business men.

Our export trade has greatly changed in recent years, not only in volume but also in the character of the exported commodities.

Measured by comparative values we are selling less of the products of our mines, of our forests, and of our fields, and more of the products of our labor and skill. Where we sold lumber we are selling chairs, tables, and desks; where we sold pig iron we are selling knives, plows, and machinery. It is not necessary to elaborate this idea. It must be apparent to everyone that we are coming to the point where our growing population will consume all of our food products, where our mills and factories will use all our own raw materials, and where our only surpluses for export will be the finished and highly wrought products of these mills and factories.

Raw materials sell themselves. No special

effort is necessary to promote their sale, because the buyer seeks them wherever they are produced. Finished and highly wrought products, on the other hand, do not find their market automatically; much energy, care and forethought must be expended in pushing them.

It is here that we come to the point where weights and measures are important. It is a matter of small or even no moment to the foreign purchaser of our wheat and cotton that as produced they were measured in bushels and pounds. These measures are not stamped upon the wheat, cotton, oil, iron, copper, and the like. If he wishes to buy 1000 metric quintals or 1000 liters of any of these, it is a matter of no interest to him that the producer in the United States measured the product by pounds, bushels, or gallons. It is a matter of little interest that on the manifest of the ship that brought him these goods they were denoted by these measures. All this can be changed and is easily changed. Not so if the goods be shoes, cloth, screws, clothing, tools, and machinery. Here the inch, the yard, and the pound are wrought into the article as a part of its warp and weft. He can not sell them. His customers will not buy them. What do they know of a 15½ collar, of the No. 8 shoe? 15½ and 8 are meaningless to people who are accustomed to buy collars and shoes measured in centimeters. The shopkeepers can not sell yard-wide cloth to people who are used to buying meter-wide cloth. The artisan who needs a 2½-centimenter chisel will not take an inch chisel instead. The man who needs a bolt or a nut threaded to the metric scale will not take such as are threaded to the inch scale. Nothing fits, nothing suits and finally nothing is salable.

Our changing foreign trade demands a change in our customary measures. So long as we cling to our inches, yards, pounds, and gallons we carry a weight, a useless weight, that of itself is sufficient to hold us back from that first place as an exporter of highly wrought manufactures,

which is ours by right of skill, enterprise, and resources.

The importance of the metric scale in foreign commerce even now presses hard upon us, and it will press harder and yet harder in the future. We must adopt the metric scale because nearly all the rest of the world, save England and Russia, have adopted it, and this world is the market in which we must buy and sell.

Furthermore, we should adopt it because of its inherent merits, its vast superiority even for domestic use over our present system. I think I may say without fear of successful challenge that while any intelligent child can learn the whole metric system in three lessons, and any adult can master it in one hour or less of serious study, that no man ever has, and probably no man ever will, master the United States system of weights and measures. I would rather undertake to commit to memory the multiplication table up to the factor of 100 than to undertake such a task as this. Take the case of bushels and barrels, measures upon which millions upon millions in values of products are bought and sold; there are scores upon scores of different bushels and hundreds upon hundreds of different barrels, customary, standard, and legal, in use in the United States.

A mile has 8 furlongs, a furlong 40 rods, a rod  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms, a fathom 2 yards, a yard 3 feet, a foot 12 inches, and an inch 3 barleycorns. A ton has 20 hundredweight, a hundredweight has 100 pounds (unless it be a long ton, and then it has 112 pounds), a pound has 16 ounces (unless it be a troy pound), and an ounce has 16 drams, and a dram has 27  $\frac{11}{32}$  grains. This is all as wonderful as a cubist painting. A Frenchman, a German, or a Brazilian has one quart; he calls it a liter, and it is the same in France, in Germany, and in Brazil. We have two quarts—the wet and the dry. One of them is smaller than the liter and the other is larger.

It is a common assertion, says Mr. Wells, that countries now nominally wedded to the metric system have found it impossible to abandon their old weights and measures and are using them quite generally side by side with the new.

These statements are based upon a confusion of ideas. It has been found somewhat difficult in countries adopting the metric scale to do away with the names of the most used measures, such as yards, quarts, pounds, miles, etc., or rather of the equivalents of these English words in the language of the country adopting the new system. Pound, libra, livre, pfund, etc., was an almost universal measure, not always the same, but in most cases very near the same. Now in substituting kilograms for pound it has been found that people were slow to substitute the new word. Take all the various pounds of France, the German States (all different), Austria, Hungary, Scandinavia, Italy, Spain, etc., in general the kilogram was 2 pounds or a little over. What happened? The people kept the word but applied it to a half-kilogram, 500 grams. So we have at present the pfund, in Germany, which is not at all the old Hanoverian, Saxon, or Bavarian pfund, but is 500 grams. So likewise we have the libra in many Latin American countries, but it is not the old Spanish libra; it is, as in Germany, the half-kilo.

It has been found very easy to substitute the thing, although sometimes difficult to substitute the word. It is the thing that we who advocate the metric system desire, the word is of less importance. It matters but little if, having the meter, we continue to use the word yard. The important thing is that it be of meter length and divided decimalily. I can remember in my childhood that people spoke of shillings and pence—nine pence, two and three pence, shilling, four pence, half-penny, etc. Strangers might have thought that an hundred years after the adoption of the dollar standard folk in Virginia were yet using English money to count with. Nothing of the kind. The words were an English inheritance, but the thing itself was of pure American invention, and its basis was a dollar divided in six parts—eight in New York. Two and three pence was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents and four pence half-penny was  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents. These values were approximately two-thirds of English values and in New York but a little over one-half.

Scarcely a vestige of the old standard is left in any country that has adopted the metric system. Now and then in Latin-American countries one will hear the old words, but almost always with a meaning adapted to the new scale.

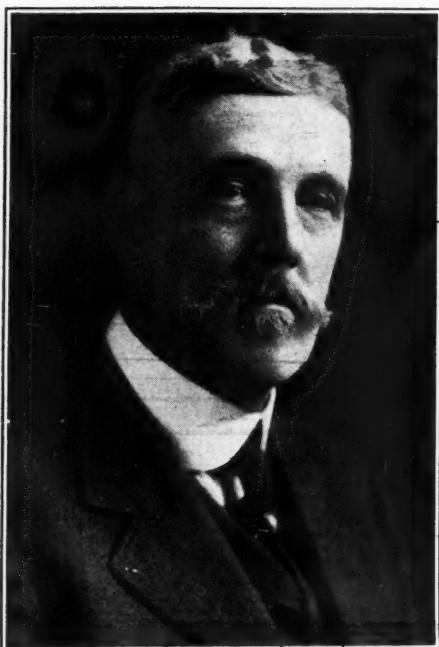
## FIFTY YEARS OF PRINTING

**C**HARLES FRANCIS, called the "Dean of American Printers," and head of the well-known press in New York that bears his name, and which prints the AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS, recently completed fifty years of labor in the "art preservative." This half-century has seen more progress in the art of printing and allied processes than all the preceding centuries from the days of Gutenberg. The summary of this development which Mr. Francis contributes to the New York *Union Printer* is, therefore of unusual interest.

Aside from the long period of Mr. Francis' service in the trade, the wide geographical range of that service adds value to his review. Though born in London, Mr. Francis began practising the printing trade in New Zealand, continued it in London, and later came to America.

As a master printer, it should also be added, Mr. Francis' broad knowledge and sympathetic policies have contributed largely to the improvement of working conditions among printers.

Mr. Francis tells us that fifty years ago



MR. CHARLES FRANCIS, THE VETERAN NEW YORK PRINTER

there was no tasteful display in printing, no harmony in type faces, and no art in job work. The newspapers were very primitive considered from the modern standpoint, and the magazine was just gaining a foothold. "Machine composition was yet a dream, and hand-set type was not considered used up until, as the old joke goes, it was 'worn down to the second nick.'"

A great variety of mechanical conveniences known to the modern printer had not then been developed.

The printer had to cast his own rollers, a great iron pot being put on a stove to cook the glue and molasses to the proper consistency. A printer's education was incomplete unless he knew how to make a proper mixture of the compound, and how to pour it; he also had to know how to make his own lye from wood ashes, and commonly built his own imposing stones, topped with slabs supplied by the local tombstone maker. Racks and standing galleys were usually made by some home carpenter, under the printer's guidance, and labor-saving furniture was unknown. A real type cabinet I never saw until 1870, and chases were commonly imperfect, the product of the local blacksmith shop.

Mr. Francis takes up the early attempts at fancy printing, by means of curved lines and "rule twisting," filigree faces of type, and other devices. The point of departure from the old ideas of printing to the modern

tasteful product was the displacing of the woodcut by the half-tone plate through the introduction of the photo-engraving process. This was about 1885.

Thus the printing business experienced within a few years a radical change in engravings, an entirely new line of papers, as well as new presses, so that the combination almost revolutionized the mechanical operations of the trade. About this time the point system of type bodies was adopted, doing away with the irregular sizes previously in vogue. Right upon the heels of these radical changes came composing machinery, completely overturning methods of type composition.

Mr. Francis describes the various type-setting machines as well as the development of printing presses, from the hand machines of early days down to the splendid mechanical structures that turn out the enormous editions of our beautiful modern magazines. The ingenious improvements in folding, feeding, and binding, are also touched on by Mr. Francis, as well as the production of the remarkably fine color printing of the present day through the patient and skillful co-operation of a host of agencies. In fact, hardly a branch of this great art of printing is left without its treatment—though necessarily brief—by Mr. Francis in this article. The concluding portion of Mr. Francis' article is devoted to the rise and growth of the various printers' and master printers' organizations.

The subject is one that a man of the type of Mr. Francis, with his extensive experience and knowledge, might well develop into a volume. Some idea of the tremendous advance made in the printing art and industry in the period covered by Mr. Francis may be gathered from some of his figures.

Fifty years ago printing and publishing was an infant industry in America, the total production in the United States, measured in dollars, being but \$40,000,000. During the years its volume has increased twenty times, so that now printing and publishing ranks as the third greatest manufacturing industry of the country. It keeps busy one-twentieth of the people engaged in manufacturing, and pays one-thirteenth of the manufacturing wages.

Printing and publishing now produces over \$800,000,000 of printed matter annually. Of this vast industry the metropolitan district of New York constitutes one-fourth, while Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston together constitute another fourth, the remaining half being distributed throughout the country.

The United States printing and publishing industry is about one-third of the world's total, so that we actually have in New York City one-twelfth of the world's printing. The newspaper branch of the industry constitutes the smaller half, being slightly exceeded in volume by the production of the magazine, book and job branch.

## FRENCH COMMERCE IN SOUTH AMERICA

IT becomes increasingly evident that commerce with South America will be the golden apple of discord for whose possession the great industrial nations of the rest of the world will contend when the present war is finished. An article in *La Revue* (Paris) for February 1-15 is of peculiar interest to American producers and merchants, because it states with the utmost frankness that the United States is the country whose competition is most feared by European nations. The author, Georges Lafond, holds the responsible position of *Chargé des Missions en Amérique*, and he urges his countrymen to begin at once to take steps to cement the ties of good-will between France and the countries of South America and to extend French influence and French commerce. He also gives an account of the efforts already making to combat the influence of Pan-Americanism and Pan-Germanism, by Pan-Latinism, with its powerful appeal to racial pride and sentiment. He writes:

One of the inevitable consequences of the European war with which the world of affairs—economists, capitalists, industrials, and statesmen—must already begin to reckon is the bitterness of the coming competition for the markets of South America. This rivalry will not be limited to commercial matters alone. It will invade every domain of human activity—struggles for political influence, industrial competitions, financial control, intellectual enterprise, etc., etc.

To-day the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay represent homogeneous, centralized nations, having a respectable number of inhabitants, endowed with stable modern governments and administrations. . . . In less than fifty years they have succeeded, not merely in forcing the attention of Europe, but also in compelling universal recognition of their right to be admitted among strong peoples—at The Hague Conference, at the Washington Congress. . . . To-day they are unanimously regarded as the vastest field of the coming economic struggle. The importance of their content resides rather in their economic wealth than in any intellectual or political rôle, though most of these new republics have their literature, their poets and artists, and an admirably equipped press.

In general, this wealth consists in agricultural values and pastoral and extractive industries. . . . Cotton, coffee, chocolate, sugar, tobacco, wheat, maize, are natural riches. The Pampa and the Chaco are natural pasture lands, able to supply with beef the greatest markets in the world. Precious woods, . . . of various kinds abound in forests still-virgin. The riches of the earth are also infinite: gold, copper, silver, salt-peter, tungsten, coal. And every day brings the

discovery of new varieties, like that of the petroleum deposits of Comodoro Rivadaira in the Argentine. . . . And the question is already posed: to whom will be reserved the exploitation of this vast continent?

The South American Continent was long in economic dependence upon the European markets. . . . To-day certain states show a tendency to emancipate themselves. Chile, rich in minerals and in oil, will and can have an industry. Argentina discovers upon her soil all the raw materials required for the elaboration of the articles which Europe sends her.

They have in general two sources of supply: Europe and the United States.

The "Pan-Americanism" created by Monroe has long been active. Far more than a political doctrine to all appearance tutelary and generous, that is an instrument of economic enslavement which the United States is attempting to use to exert forcible control over all South American markets to the exclusion of European capital and produce.

The Customs Union, which gave birth to the Germanic Confederation, is also the grand dream of Yankee hegemony. This project has caused lively emotion in European opinion. Assuredly if it is realized, the economic struggle will become difficult, if not impossible, for the merchants and industrials of the old world. It will result in a violent crisis, which, added to the disturbances in our financial and industrial system due to the war, will have consequences which it is terrifying to foresee.

After this severe arraignment of American motives the author tries to find comfort in the belief that the majority of the inhabitants of South America are not only of European stock, but of Latin races. He believes, or hopes, that Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, where French ideas and Anglo-French capital are dominant, will not be long in uniting to form a vast combined alliance to the group of European nations which have peopled, civilized, and enriched South America, i. e., France, England, Italy, Spain. He continues:

The idea of race in the sense of tradition and culture dominates modern politics. We have seen appear successively Pan-Americanism, Pan-Slavism, Pan-Islamism, Pan-Americanism. Pan-Latinism may well unite the interests of the same race.

Besides, with respect to the various human groups, the proportion of Latins is by far the greatest. There is an evident Latin superiority in number of inhabitants, extent of territory, capital, and richness of soil. And this superiority exists only by reason of South America.

Europe has attained its maximum industrial density. The United States, too, has attained a

plenitude of population and of industrial capacity. But the Latin-American population, scarce 15 millions a hundred years ago, is now 80 millions and increasing prodigiously. It is possible that it will have doubled before the end of the present century.

M. Lafond reiterates his belief that South America is the essential factor in the future of Europe, and again voices a fear of this country, saying:

The United States have been able to profit by their exceptional situation as the sole industrial producer, but aside from the fact that the major portion of her products is absorbed by the formidable consumption of the belligerents, she has not been able to gain a foothold in the South American markets equal to her desires, nor to distance future competition. To sustain her export commerce it is necessary that her accumulation of reserves of gold should be terminated and that her financial organization should be perfected.

It is beyond doubt, however, that the United States is the most redoubtable of all the competitors. She finds herself first on the ground with an equipment of men, money, and reserves of raw materials; in a word, she finds herself possessed of all the advantages. But the Germans, whose audacity in preparation for the post-war campaign partakes at once of paradox and of prodigy, are watching attentively all projects on the other side of the Atlantic. They are accumulating mountains of materials and products which they foresee the South American markets have been temporarily deprived of, and are ready to begin exporting the moment the maritime routes are again open to them.

M. Lafond outlines the scope and purposes of the league recently formed in Guatemala

to defend French commerce in Central America, and which also includes Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama. The articles of this league include the following clause:

My sentiments being strictly and categorically sympathetic with the noble cause of the Allies, I promise to promote all the propaganda in my power in favor of these nations, and to recommend to everyone the products of their industry and their commerce.

M. Lafond urges coöperation in the extension of French influence in every way, compensating for numeric inferiority by superiority of technique and by moral and financial support of the emissaries charged with maintaining French prestige. And in conclusion he gives an account of the initial steps already taken to accomplish these purposes:

I refer to the "Week of Latin America" held last month at Lyons. Instituted by the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Action, with the assistance of the municipality of Lyons, and by the Latin-American services of the *Maison de la Presse*, this manifestation had for its object the strengthening of the current of profound and vital sympathy uniting France with the republics of South America.

In this remarkable meeting, which included various prominent dignitaries of South American countries, all the aspects of an "economic offensive" were examined and studied by experts, scientists, merchants, industrials, and writers being grouped about the same table for fruitful discussion.

## SEATTLE AFTER YEAR OF "DROUGHT"

**O**N January 1, 1916, the State of Washington became "dry" in a limited sense; that is to say, liquor saloons were prohibited and the manufacture of liquor in every form was stopped. Individuals were still permitted to obtain liquor to the amount of two "hard" or twelve "soft" quarts every twenty days by county permit. This system was maintained until January of the present year, but a referendum has since made the State "bone dry."

At the time when the prohibitory law went into effect Seattle was the largest American city that had gone dry. Its population was over 330,000. The opponents of prohibition had expected and predicted dire disaster as a result of the enforcement of the new law. A majority of her business men had become convinced that business depression would en-

sue and that the city would suffer at least temporarily under the new regime. One of the most outspoken among these prophets of evil was an influential editor of Seattle, Mr. C. B. Blethen, of the *Times*. His frank admission that his forebodings failed to eventuate during Seattle's first year under limited prohibition is set forth with characteristic western breeziness in an article that he contributes to *Collier's* for March 24:

It will interest many that I, a newspaper editor, with property interests at stake, always an anti-prohibitionist, had much to do with the hot campaign waged against prohibition in the State of Washington. It is interesting because, having found that even limited prohibition, when enforced, meant better business, as an editor, I was willing to admit it. Or should I put it the other way—it is interesting because an editor found that our dry law meant commercial benefit?

One of the things that early convinced Mr. Blethen that prohibition did not spell financial ruin for Seattle was the discovery that the grocery stores of the city were all enjoying an increase of business, with prompt liquidation of individual accounts. As to the rentals of buildings formerly occupied by saloons there was in many instances a marked decline, since legitimate retail business cannot be expected to pay a rental of, say, \$2,000 a month, the sum paid in former years by a prosperous saloon. Of the 211 saloon locations that became vacant when Seattle went dry, Mr. Blethen finds that twenty remained vacant for repairs or because a building was unfit for "regular" business; ten are now occupied by drug-stores, nineteen by shoe stores, haberdasheries, women's specialty shops, and the like; fifty-six by cigar, candy and soft-drink places; fourteen by grocery stores and meat-markets; six by big confectionery stores; nineteen by cafés, bakeries, and the like; and sixty-seven by miscellaneous businesses.

A large employer of unskilled labor told Mr. Blethen about the "Monday and Tuesday trouble." This man paid off his laborers on Saturday nights.

"If we had a job on hand for Monday or holding over from Saturday, we always knew there'd be nothing doing Monday. There wouldn't be enough men on hand to make it worth while attempting to work. We'd try to start Tuesday morning. We'd have pretty nearly a complete crew by Tuesday noon. *And 70 per cent. of all our accidents occurred Tuesday.* Four whole days and a bad half was our average week's work under wet conditions. It's six days a week now, and our accidents have been reduced about 85 per cent."

We shall let Mr. Blethen sum up the whole situation in his own words:

Now, I say to you, not as a man who has never tasted liquor, but as a business man, whose principal occupation it is to observe and then write of what he sees, that prohibition doesn't have to be discussed from the moral standpoint at all, though any half-wit knows there is no excuse for a saloon. It may be discussed from the standpoint of business, of commerce, of bank clearings. Let us, then examine the business facts:

We insisted, for example, that Seattle would have miles of empty stores as the result of prohibition. Yet to-day the only vacant places formerly used as saloons, outside the old tenderloin, do not, as I have shown, exceed twenty in number, and each of these is in a district no longer of use in retail business. The rest of the vacancies are new stores, not yet completed. Before

me as I write is the bulky list of these old saloon locations, each one tabulated like this:

*J. O. Short, 915 2d Avenue. Two-story brick.  
Florsheim Shoe Company.*

Of the 211 places vacated when the saloons were put out of business, 191 have been occupied by new businesses.

We said that taxes would go up in the city of Seattle. They went down from 18.98 to 18.11 mills.

We insisted that bank clearings would go down. The total bank clearings of 1915 were \$612,928,879. Those of 1916 were \$790,217,950, an increase of more than \$177,000,000!

Of course I know that Seattle has been doing a lot of shipbuilding and that her ocean-borne commerce has increased a lot. What of it? We said certain things *would happen*. They *did not*. We said that bank deposits would go down. Look:

At the end of 1915.....\$ 87,815,076  
At the end of 1916..... 106,000,000

Savings-bank deposits are not available, but the banks assure me that there has been a tremendous increase in deposits and numbers of new accounts.

We all agreed Seattle would lose in population. The Government says we have gained more than 15,000, having, on December 21, 348,639. Post-office figures confirm this.

The liquor dealers said—the business men concurring—that crime would increase, particularly drunkenness.

Note this tabulation of crime taken from police records of these two years:

	1915	1916
Arrests for all offenses.....	18,325	10,653
Drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc.	6,303	3,651
Murder .....	29	23
Other crimes of violence.....	173	149
Suicide .....	95	54
Burglaries, theft, etc.....	422	254

The liquor men insisted destitution would increase. Yet the newspapers, which for years have conducted their own charity bureaus, found only about one case in twenty this winter as compared with last. Police records show:

	1915	1916
Professional begging .....	708	128
Abandoning families.....	15	3

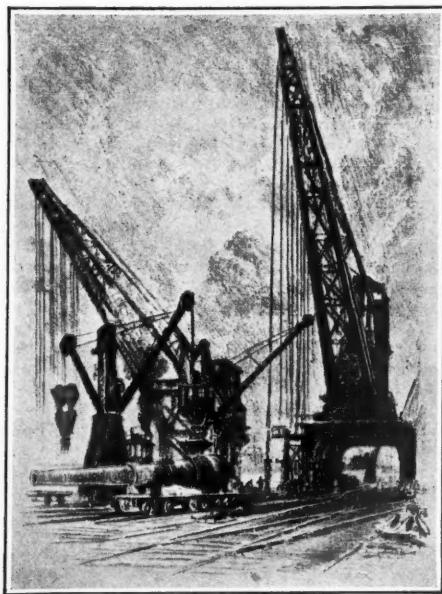
One of the pet wet arguments has always been that the population of jails and houses of correction increases in dry territory. The record shows:

	1915	1916
King County (Seattle) jail.....	2,464	1,182
Chehalis Reform School.....	184	160
Walla Walla Penitentiary.....	735	645

Collections are much better. The grocery stores and meat markets say that in addition to buying more, the average small-account man is paying quickly—two or three times more promptly than ever before.

There were many vacant homes and flats in 1915, although that was a good year. You can't rent a place in which to live in Seattle now unless you search long or have great luck. We said general business would decline. While this is well covered in the statement of clearings, let me say right here that there is not a merchant in Seattle who was in business in 1915 who has not done a much better business in 1916.

# THE NEW BOOKS WAR PICTURES AND CARTOONS



THE GIANT CRANES THAT LIFT THE BIG GUNS  
(From Joseph Pennell's "Pictures of War Work in England")

THE written records of the war, voluminous as they are, have been well supplemented by the camera-man and the pen-and-ink illustrator. Films, photographs, etchings, cartoons, and even comic drawings are all contributing to the pictorial record of a great and important period. The work of Walter Hale and other artists in the war regions has already been noticed in this magazine. Recently issued is the splendid series of drawings by Joseph Pennell,<sup>1</sup> dealing with the industrial side of the war in England. The fifty-odd pictures contained in this volume and made with government permission give a vivid impression of the giant mechanical forces ceaselessly at work, in mine, factory, gunshop and shipyard, creating a continuous stream of munitions for the vast business of war.

Not the least interesting, especially in after years, will be the many books of collected cartoons of the war. The powerful work of Raemaekers,<sup>2</sup> the famous Dutch cartoonist, has probably had the widest circulation and the greatest

influence of any drawings of this kind, and it is eminently appropriate that his cartoons should have been gathered up for preservation in book form. The best collection of Raemaekers' cartoons thus far published is the edition of Doubleday, Page & Co. This volume is liberal in size, and made up of heavy coated paper, on which the cartoons,—one to a page and about 150 in all—are well printed in colors. Each facing page bears appropriate comment on the cartoon opposite, and is by some well-known writer. A volume of *Punch* cartoons appeared earlier in the war, and another is doubtless due very shortly. Not only have the British cartoonists in England been busy during these historic times, but the overseas "knights of the pencil" in the colonies have also done yeoman work. In a fine, large volume Herbert W. MacKinney, who draws for the *Cape Times*, of Cape Town, South Africa, republished an excellent selection of his cartoons. "Mac"<sup>3</sup>—as he signs his work—has a clear style and a strong punch, and his cartoons, many of which have been reproduced in this REVIEW, stand up well with the best efforts of the Allies' cartoonists in the war. Another brilliant example of the strong support given to the Empire by the colonial journalists are the spirited caricatures of Denis Santry,<sup>4</sup> in the *Rand Daily Mail* and the *Sunday Times*, of Johannesburg. Three separate series of these cartoons have already appeared. Nor is India behind hand in the marshalling of her cartooning genius for Britain and her allies. Readers of the REVIEW will doubtless recall some of the numerous reproductions we have made of the cartoons of *Hindi Punch*,<sup>5</sup> of Bombay. These Indian cartoons have a peculiar quaintness that does not in the least detract from the forcefulness with which they present their points. Collected in a bound volume they will serve to make a permanent record of India's views of the Great War.

Although Canadian, Australian and New Zealand cartoonists have also been doing excellent work during the war, we have not as yet seen representative collections of Dominion or "Anzac" war cartoons in book form.

American cartoonists lost an able and conscientious worker from their ranks by the death last January of Luther D. Bradley,<sup>6</sup> of the Chicago

<sup>1</sup> Cartoons of the Great War, 1914-1916. By "Mac." Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd. 120 pp. \$2.60.

<sup>2</sup> War and Election Cartoons. (3d series.) By Denis Santry. Reproduced from the *Rand Daily Mail* and the *Sunday Times*, Johannesburg. Johannesburg: The Central News Agency, Ltd. 46 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>3</sup> War Cartoons. By Denis Santry. (2d series.) Reproduced from the *Rand Daily Mail* and the *Sunday Times*, Johannesburg. Johannesburg: The Central News Agency, Ltd. 47 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>4</sup> Cartoons from *Hindi Punch*. Edited by Bariorjee Nowrosjee. Bombay: *Hindi Punch* Office. 50 cents.

<sup>5</sup> Cartoons by Bradley, Cartoonist of the Chicago Daily News. With a biographical sketch and an appreciation, by Henry J. Smith. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 104 pp.

<sup>1</sup> Joseph Pennell's Pictures of War Work in England. Introduction by H. G. Wells. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Co. 51 Plates. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> Raemaekers' Cartoons. Doubleday, Page & Co. 305 pp. \$5.

*Daily News.* Bradley was a versatile and pleasing draughtsman, with human sympathies, and the spirit of the reformer. He struck tellingly at social and political evils, and decried American unpreparedness as much as he deplored war.

Instead of collecting the works of one cartoonist for publication in volume form, John Grand-Carteret, of Paris, has followed another method. He has grouped his cartoon collections around particular subjects, gathering his material from all over the world. Under the general title of *Caricatures et Images de Guerre*,<sup>1</sup> he has issued volumes on German Culture, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, and Verdun. The volume on Verdun is enriched with many historical and symbolical drawings, diagrams of the forts, and other illustrations, making it a sort of permanent pictorial memorial of the great Verdun campaign.

A collection of some three-score war cartoons, taken from practically all countries, has been gathered into a volume by H. Pearl Adam.<sup>2</sup> The cartoons include the work of many famous artists and are well printed on coated paper. An appropriate introduction on cartoons and cartoonists in the war prefaces the collection.

Among the lighter productions based on war activities is the volume of humorous colored pictures by Joyce Dennys, with clever accompanying verses by Hampden Cordon and M. C. Tindall, dealing with nursing routine and entitled "Our Hospital A-B-C."<sup>3</sup>



THE TWO EAGLES

"I thought you said you were too proud to fight."  
(From "Raemaekers' Cartoons")

## WAR-TIME STORIES OF FLIERS

THE American flying corps attached to the French army—known officially as the Lafayette Corps—has made a splendid record. This corps, according to official report, has thus far brought down as many as thirty German aeroplanes. Its members were greatly pleased last month over the fact that the French war authorities have decided, now that the United States has entered the conflict, to allow the American aviators with the French army to wear the United States uniform and fly the American flag. No braver or more daring men have fought with the Allied forces than the young "knights of the air" who volunteered from the United States. Some of these fine fellows—Norman Prince, of Boston; Victor Chapman, of New York; Kiffin Rockwell, of North Carolina, and James R. McConnell,<sup>4</sup> of North Carolina—have already found death in their heroic service. McConnell was the latest to be sacrificed, his mangled body being picked up by his fellow-aviators after a battle with the enemy last month. It will therefore be with a deeper and more sympathetic interest that

Americans will read his accounts of the work of the American escadrille at the front. The training school and camp routine, activities at Verdun and the Somme, bombing raids, single-handed combats and group battles—all the thrilling experiences in the day's work of the aerial fighter, with fascinating descriptions of landscapes and battles as they appear to the eye of the airman, are set down in the simple, direct way with which these men addressed themselves to their heroic tasks. Not the least interesting portions of the little volume are the touching tributes which Sergeant McConnell pays to his comrades who fell before him.

One of the things which Sergeant McConnell mentions with enthusiasm in his book is the fine spirit of fellowship that sprang up between the "Yanks" and the Britons whom they met on several occasions for co-operative work in the air. An interesting picture of the robust young English flyer as he goes about his daily routine of danger in a matter-of-fact way is furnished by the letters of Harold Rosher,<sup>5</sup> of the Royal Navy Flying Corps. These "spontaneous and entirely unstudied documents"—as Arnold Bennett terms them in his introduction to the book—give a close and realistic view of the airman at work, and stretch from August, 1914, to February, 1916, when they were ended by the young aviator's death.

Another book which anyone interested in war aviation should read is Carroll Dana Winslow's

<sup>1</sup> *Caricatures et Images de Guerre: Kaiser, Kronprinz & Cie. Frontispice de Robida.* Paris: Librairie Chapelot. 80 pp. 40 cents.

<sup>2</sup> *Caricatures et Images de Guerre: La Kultur et Ses Hauts Faits.* Frontispice en Couleurs de Louis Raemaekers. Paris: Librairie Chapelot. 80 pp. 40 cents.

<sup>3</sup> *Caricatures et Images de Guerre: Verdun.* Paris: Librairie Chapelot. 80 pp. 40 cents.

<sup>4</sup> *International Cartoons of the War.* Selected with an introduction by H. Pearl Adam. Dutton. 68 plates. \$1.50.

<sup>5</sup> Our Hospital Anzac-British-Canadian Pictures. By Joyce Dennys. With verses by Hampden Cordon and M. C. Tindall. Lane. 52 pp. \$1.

<sup>4</sup> Flying for France. By James R. McConnell. Doubleday, Page. 157 pp. Ill. \$1.

<sup>5</sup> With the Flying Squadron. By Harold Rosher. Macmillan. 266 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

"With the French Flying Corps."<sup>6</sup> Winslow is one of those Americans who went over to fly for France, and he has interestingly recorded his experiences both in learning the game and in active service at the front. Especially valuable is the account of his seven months' training in the

various branches of military aviation, which should do much to impress upon Americans the important fact that competent military aviators cannot be made in a few weeks, but that it requires a thorough course lasting from six to nine months.

## WAR PROBLEMS FACING AMERICA

**Mr. Britling Sees It Through.** By H. G. Wells. Macmillan. 443 pp. \$1.60.

Now that Uncle Sam has decided to "see it through" for himself, there is a new pertinence, for American readers, in the wonderful revelation of the British mind in war-time, made by Mr. Wells in the supposed mental experiences of "Mr. Britling," who may indeed be taken to represent not merely the author's personal viewpoint, but that of the whole British nation. Mr. Britling goes through very much the same process of thought that the American people are going through in their reaction to the Great War. England in 1914 and 1915 blundered and muddled along just as Mr. Britling blunders and muddles in his thinking about the war and its causes. After he had finally come to a conclusion about his personal attitude to the war, he was still to a great extent helpless because he could not seem to relate himself to any definite line of effort that promised to have a bearing on the final result. He suffered as so many fathers and mothers in the countries at war have suffered, in the loss of his son and of others who were near to him. His whole experience, from first to last, served to inspire in him a new and bitter hatred of war and of all the works of war; furthermore, it led him to pledge himself anew to the service of democracy: "Let us set ourselves with all our minds and all our hearts to the perfecting and working out of the methods of democracy and the ending forever of the kings and emperors and priesthoods and the bands of adventurers, the traders, and owners and forestallers who have betrayed mankind into this morass of hate and blood—in which our sons are lost—in which we flounder still."

**The Free Man and the Soldier.** By Ralph Barton Perry. Scribner. 237 pp. \$1.40.

Those who are still unreconciled to the principle of universal military service may peruse with profit a series of essays on "the reconciliation of liberty and discipline," by Ralph Barton Perry, of Harvard University. In admirable manner the author discusses the great problems of how, as a nation, we may maintain peace with security, and how "we may act in concert and yet remain free individuals." That Professor Perry has had some practical basis for his philosophic discussion of military service is revealed in his "Impressions of a Plattsburg Recruit," which every graduate of a training camp will read with delightful appreciation.

**Patriots in the Making.** By Jonathan French Scott, Ph.D. Appleton. 263 pp. \$1.50.

The fundamental requisite of national preparedness is the right kind of education for the young. France and Germany have long recognized this principle, and their pedagogy and textbooks are modeled accordingly. The love of country, the understanding of her ideals, and the necessity of driving home to the child the individual responsibility for the maintenance of these ideals, are the foundation stones of their school systems. In this there is a vital lesson for America, as Jonathan French Scott appropriately points out in his "Patriots in the Making," for it is possible," as he well says, "to make of education in America a great political instrument which shall lay a psychological foundation for a strong national defense and at the same time restrain chauvinism, and pave the way for a realization of the ideal of human brotherhood.

## THE STRUGGLE IN EUROPE

**Germany in Defeat.** Third Phase By Count Charles de Souza. Dutton. 227 pp. Maps. \$2.

In the mass of war literature that has issued from the press since August, 1914, there have been comparatively few attempts to present a systematic, sustained narrative of the strategic operations. One of these attempts is "Germany in Defeat," by Count Charles de Souza. The present volume of the work covers the third phase. It begins with the close of the first battle of Ypres and covers the period up to and including the German attacks on Verdun. The very title of the work is a daring challenge to doubters, and whatever may be thought by the world at large regarding the present military position of Germany, the author at least is firmly convinced that

the German war machine has broken down, and that it cannot possibly bring a decision in Germany's favor.

**Pan-Germanism Versus Christendom.** Being an Open Letter by M. Emile Prüm. Edited and with comments by René Johannet. Doran. 184 pp. \$1.

The "open letter" which forms the nucleus of this volume is a vigorous protest by a Roman Catholic citizen of Luxembourg against Germany's conduct in Belgium at the beginning of the war. The protest is addressed to Herr Erzberger, leader of the Center party in the German Reichstag. In addition to the letter itself this volume contains an account of the proceedings instituted against the author, together with comment on the evolution of the German Catholic party.

<sup>6</sup> With the French Flying Corps. By Carroll Dana Winslow. Scribner. 226 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

**Germanism from Within.** By A. D. McLaren. Dutton. 363 pp. \$3.

An estimate of German ideals and aspirations as disclosed by a frank inquiry into existing national institutions. Portions of this volume were written before the outbreak of the Great War. The author attempts to answer such questions as these: "What Does Germany Want?", "Did the German People Want War?", "Was a Revolution Due in Germany Before the War Began?", "How Does Public Opinion Express Itself in Germany?" The author has been for thirty years a student of Germany, and for the last seven years has been in close contact with all classes of the German people, spending eight months of that time in a concentration camp.

**An Uncensored Diary from the Central Empires.** By Ernesta Drinker Bullitt. Doubleday, Page & Co. 205 pp. \$1.25.

The diarist is an American woman who accompanied her husband when he was serving as special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in Germany, Belgium, Austria, and Hungary, in the summer of 1916. Mrs. Bullitt reported her experiences from day to day without thought of their future publication. For some inscrutable reason the diary "got by" the censor at the German frontier. The author vouches for the statement that the pages of the book stand as they were written within the lines of the Central Powers.

**Short Rations.** By Madeleine Zabriskie Doty. Century. 275 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

This book tells what another American woman saw and heard in Germany in the years 1915 and 1916. The title has reference not only to the food supply, although Miss Doty gives much information on that important subject, but refers to the general condition of bankruptcy that prevails in a country when the men have gone to war. "No thought can be given to the hungry, to the convict, to social evils, to education, to understanding the heart of a child. There is a shortage all along the line."

**The British Empire at War.** By Urban H. Broughton, M. P. Published by the author, London. 50 pp.

A member of the British Parliament, who for twenty-five years lived and worked in the United States, but always remained "first, last, and all the time an Englishman," presents in this brochure a few notes on the efforts put forth by Great Britain to prepare for and sustain the war. He briefly describes the military and naval equipment of his country, the provision for munitions, the air services, the merchant marine, and the general financial condition of the Empire.

**The Unbroken Line.** By H. Warner Allen. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 328 pp. Ill. \$2.

An illustrated survey of the French trenches from Switzerland to the North Sea, by one of the British newspaper correspondents with the French armies in the field during the years 1915-16. Among the illustrations are many official photographs reproduced by permission of the French Government.

**To Verdun from the Somme.** By Harry E. Brittain. Introduction by James M. Beck. Lane. 142 pp. \$1.

This so-called Anglo-American glimpse of the great advance on the western front was taken by Mr. Harry E. Brittain, an English writer, who was accompanied by Mr. James M. Beck, the well-known American lawyer.

**Campaign Diary of a French Officer.** By Sous-Lieut. René Nicolas. Translated by Katherine Babbitt. Houghton, Mifflin. 164 pp. \$1.25.

The journal of a young French University student who was called to the colors during the first days of August, 1914, quickly qualified for an officer's commission, served in the trenches, and in May of the following year was seriously wounded between the French and German lines.

**The Story of Ypres.** By Hugh B. C. Pollard. Ill. Thomas Derrick; cover R. P. Gossop. London: McBride, Nast & Co., Ltd. 63 pp. Ill. 25 cents.

This account is from the pen of the captain of the Twenty-fifth Cyclist Battalion, the London regiment.

**Journal of Small Things.** By Helen Mackay. Duffield. 284 pp. \$1.35.

Vivid scenes from the author's own life in France from August, 1914.

**Italy and the War.** By Jacques Bainville. Translated by Bernard Miall. Doran. 267 pp. \$1.

Regarding Italy's attitude and motives in the war very little has been published in this country that can pretend to an authoritative character. In the present volume a French writer who has seen long service as a correspondent in Italy attempts an explanation of Italy's attitude toward the Entente, and of her present nationalist hopes, ideals, and intentions. From the viewpoint of the Allies, M. Bainville's interpretation of the modern Italian spirit is optimistic and reassuring.

**Timoteo at the Front.** Annotated by W. H. Morse. Foreword by Dan B. Brummitt. The Methodist Book Concern. 32 pp. 15 cents.

Letters from a young Italian soldier in the trenches to his friends in America.

**Sea Warfare.** By Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday, Page & Co. 222 pp. \$1.25.

A series of pictures (in verse and prose) of submarines and destroyers and of those who man them in their perilous expeditions.

**The War After the War.** By Isaac F. Marcosson. Lane. 272 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

Mr. Marcosson made two trips to Europe with a view to finding out what the war meant to American trade. In this book he gives some of his conclusions. It emphasizes the need of commercial preparedness on our part to meet the new business crisis in the world that will develop after peace comes. Mr. Marcosson's statements are the more vivid because based on facts that he gained at first hand in England and France.

**Modern Russian History.** By Alexander Kornilov. 2 v. A. A. Knopf. 679 pp. \$5.

For the first time we now have an authoritative history of Russia, from the time of Catherine the Great to the third year of the Great War. What is known as the reactionary period of modern Russian history, beginning in 1866, and continuing with a brief intermission to the famine year of 1891, has heretofore been treated in only a fragmentary way, and the present work contains practically the first systematic consecutive narrative of that period in the English language. Professor Kornilov's history comes to an end with the reign of Alexander III. The translator, Dr. Kaun, has added four chapters, covering the reign of Nicholas II. These chapters are peculiarly illuminating, in view of the developments of the past sixty days in Russia. In his account of the reaction under Nicholas, the war with Japan, and the ensuing revolution, the establishment and the so-called "constitutional" régime, the author seems to be continually looking forward to a great popular triumph. His concluding paragraph is suggestive: "One need not be a prophet to foretell that the present order of things will have to disappear. The only citadel of the bureaucracy in 1905-6—the army—has learned in this war an unforgettable lesson of the crimes of their rulers in Petrograd, and one may hope that in the last conflict between the people and the bureaucracy the army will prove to be the people's army."

**Russia in 1916.** By Stephen Graham. Macmillan. 191 pp. \$1.25.

The author of this little volume was in Russia

when the war broke out in 1914. He spent 1915 in Egypt, the Balkans, Russia, and England, and again spent the summer of 1916 in Russia. He has therefore been in touch with the Russians throughout the war. His word pictures of Russian life six months before the revolution of 1917 are entertaining and at the same time instructive. Very few writers from western Europe or America have had such opportunities to see Russia in war-time and to come into such close contact with various elements of the Russian people during this time of stress. Mr. Graham's three opening chapters describe the new Arctic port of Ekaterina and the changes that have taken place at Archangel since the war began.

**Hurrah and Hallelujah.** By Dr. J. P. Pang. Doran. 234 pp. \$1.

Those who have any lingering doubts as to the wisdom of the present course taken by the Government will find in "Hurrah and Hallelujah," a collection of documents edited by Dr. J. P. Bang, of the University of Copenhagen, a terrific arraignment of Germany out of the mouths of her own poets, prophets, professors, and teachers. This is a remarkable revelation of the kind of egotism which has seemed in the German people a disease of the war, a poisonous virus which has infected the nation. The quotations from pamphlets published under the title "Patriotic Evangelical War Lectures" show clearly that the German clergy, at least in part, are convinced that this is in a measure a "holy war" to spread German Kultur to the world; i. e., the cause of Germany and the cause of God are the same.

## RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

**The Dawn of a New Religious Era.** By Dr. Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court. 128 pp. \$1.

A revised and enlarged edition of certain papers by the editor of the *Open Court* and the *Monist*. Among the essays are "Science: A Religious Revelation," "The New Orthodoxy," "Definition of Religion," "The Work of the *Open Court*," and a stimulating discussion on "The Clergy's Allegiance to Dogma and the Struggle Between World Conceptions." Dr. Carus's editorial work, his many literary labors, and the entire conduct of his life have been animated by the spirit evidenced in these papers—that of a scientific search for truth. He writes, "The religion of the future can only be the religion of truth" and "There is but one morality, it is the earnest desire of leading a life of truth."

**Why Men Pray.** By Charles Lewis Slattery. Macmillan. 118 pp. 75 cents.

Dr. Slattery defines prayer as "talking with the unseen," and continues farther to say that prayer is more than words or thought, we pray with actions, deeds, with our whole lives. Every man should pray better for the reading of this eloquent book, and realize the more that the unity of men

with the spiritual universe is largely effected by that which mankind calls—prayer.

**The Adornment of the Spiritual Marriage: The Book of Truth: The Sparkling Stone.** By Jan Van Ruysbroeck. Edited by Evelyn Underhill. Dutton. 259 pp. \$1.75.

The manuscript of these papers was translated from the Flemish by C. A. Wynschken-Dom. It presents three of the most important works of the great Flemish mystic, John of Ruysbroeck. He was born in 1273 at the village of Ruysbroeck, between Brussels and Hals, and lived during his entire life in his native province Brabant. He was described in the year 1420 as a "shabby-looking person who went about the streets of Brussels with his mind lifted up into God." . . . He wrote many books which contained mystical doctrine cunningly contained in the vessel of orthodoxy. His genius was poetic, contemplative, touched with ecstatic moods, but vigorous and intellectually well balanced. In these three books you will find his most characteristic teachings: Reality is both Being and Becoming; man a unity who manifests in diversity; the Godhead is Ultimate Truth, etc., together with modes and means of attaining that perfection of life in God, where we may still "feel God and ourselves." For

the student of spiritual philosophy this book is a treasure of undeniable worth.

**Fundamental Questions.** By Henry Churchill King. Macmillan. 256 pp.

As a contribution to the definite effort now being constantly made for the unification of the Christian Church, this volume, by President King, of Oberlin, discusses the fundamental questions involved in the Christian view of God and the world. The last chapter appeals to lovers of humanity to vision a new civilization, and seriously consider our duties and responsibilities toward the shaping of the new age. "Take heed to yourselves" . . . "reinvigorate the whole range of life—physical, political, economic, social, intellectual, moral, and religious. . . . The time for slovenliness of national life in any realm is gone."

**Christian Science: The Faith and Its Founder.** By Lyman P. Powell. Putnam. 261 pp. \$1.25.

An authoritative, judicial exposition of Christian Science by the president of Hobart College, prepared originally for the average man outside the faith who wishes to know about its theory and practise. While Mr. Powell neither defends nor attacks the Christian Science Church, he states most emphatically his belief in divine healing. This he feels all those who accept Christian doctrine must avow, since the power was given by Christ to the Disciples and to all the converted. He expresses a hope that in the near future the Christian Church will absorb Christian Science, rid of certain dogmas.

**John and His Writings.** By D. H. Hayes. Methodist Book Concern. 328 pp. \$1.75.

An interpretation of the Gospel, the Letters, and the Apocalypse of John the "beloved Disciple," founded on the assumption that the John who wrote the five Johannine books was the Apostle John. Over against the tremendous logical structure of the Pauline Gospel, Dr. Hayes places the Gospel according to John, 'as the doctrine of the church of the future, since it is founded and consummated in love.' He regards the First Epistle of John as better than any of the epistles of Paul. "John was a prophet; Paul an advocate. . . . Paul's epistles are treatises. . . . John makes confident assertion of the truth." The book moves with persuasive eloquence and ample historical perspective and will prove a great satisfaction to Bible students if one excepts the chapters on the Apocalypse. Dr. Hayes admits this book to be the most baffling in the Bible and contents himself with presenting a mass of learned opinion on the subject, clinging to certain literalisms that can be easily explained. If the Apocalypse, as the author writes, finishes the whole scheme of revealed truth, sacred writers have differed greatly as to the exact nature of the revelation, and this book adds little to the explanation of its mysteries. The comparison to Hebrew Apocalypses is a valuable suggestion to students, inasmuch as it forwards research. The barbarous Greek of the original manuscript is explained by the fact that it was written many years before the Johannine Epistles and Gospel.

**A Child's Religion.** By Mary Arenetta Wilbur. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.

A discussion of the various ways one may best present religion to the comprehension of a child. It is based on the author's own experience in the teaching and religious training of children, and presents subjects of vital interest to parents and Sunday-school teachers.

**God's Minute.** By 365 Clergymen. Vir Company, Philadelphia. 35 cents.

A book of 365 daily prayers—60 seconds long—arranged in calendar form, a prayer to a page, with a verse of Scripture at the top of the page that encourages the desire to worship. The book was printed in the hope of reviving the practise of family worship. Among the noted divines who have contributed to the volume are Hugh Black, Bishop Woodcock, and Bishop Quayle.

**Man's Unconscious Conflict.** By Wilfred Lay. Dodd, Mead. 318 pp. \$1.50.

A presentation of Professor Freud's theories of the effect of the unconscious mind of man on his behavior applied to the acts of every-day life. Psycho-analysis, the author reminds us, is not alone the analysis of the *psyche*, but of the mind and soul as a connected, organic whole. The ego, like the iceberg, carries the greater proportion of its mass hidden from view. In the case of the ego we must search by psycho-analysis beneath the surface of normal objective consciousness for the sources of behavior. Mental phenomena, causes of disease, the mystery of memory, thoughts and dreams, together with comments on the application of Freudian theories to methods of education, are discussed in this valuable book, which should be in the hands of all parents and educators. Mr. Lay reasons that a sensible application of psycho-analysis will result in our finding something wholesome, health-giving, and pleasure-giving that will occupy the attention of every person every minute.

**Mutual Aid. A Factor of Evolution** By Prince Kropotkin. Knopf. 240 pp. \$1.25.

This book, while apparently a purely scientific correction of misconceptions of the Darwinian theories of "struggle for existence," or survival of the fittest, etc., in reality offers a foundation for the dreams of the most ardent advocate of the brotherhood of men and the co-operation of nations. It interprets life in its biological and social aspects in terms not of brute force, but of mutual co-operation. It offers substantial basis for the hope of the permanent abolition of war, since biological war has been overestimated as against social instincts and mutual aid and support existing among animals and all grades of savages, and which is seemingly the preponderating law of evolution. The chapters of the book deal successfully with primitive and medieval forms of mutual aid, and this new edition has been offered in the hope that it will promote a better understanding between men and nations, and permit men to believe in the preponderance—even in these troublous times—of the constructive forces of life.

## UNUSUAL STORIES

**B**ECAUSE dreams of a nobler civilization persist in the minds of men, books like Bellamy's "Looking Backward" have continuing audiences of readers. Of like character in several respects is the beautiful allegory, "The Crystal Age"<sup>1</sup> by W. H. Hudson. It pictures, as Clifford Smythe quotes in the foreword, "a dream and picture of the human race in its forest period," a land where cities are unknown, where money has no value, where the arts are developed beyond our present conception, and where happiness and peace are the inheritance of men. The story has a love theme and is real in the sense that dreams and ideas are real. That which is not materialized in objectivity, yet still inheres in the mind, has still a substance, a habitation, and a name. This book was written thirty years ago, but only now has the world come to appreciate its ethereal quality and the subtle gradations of its imaginative architecture.

If you are searching for something unusual and thrilling in short stories read a book of tales of the peoples of the Malay Peninsula,<sup>2</sup> by Cuthbert Woodville Harrison, of the Malay Civil Service. They are tense, exotic sketches of incidents, characters, customs, social and domestic, beliefs, and superstitions of the mixed races of the Malay country. At their best they have a touch of the magic of Joseph Conrad. "Li Wang," the Chinese trader, is a superb characterization. Throughout the stories one senses the creeping sureness and steadiness of the forces of British colonization.

Capture a head-hunting savage fresh from the jungle and attempt to civilize him by offering him a religion, a moral code, and physical advantages inferior to those he formerly possessed, and the probabilities are that the logic of the situation will finally filter into his low-grade intelligence and he will become a "slacker" in the gentle art of being civilized and return to head-hunting and the jungle. This is the theme of a new, original, and freshly phrased story, "The Taming of Calinga,"<sup>3</sup> by C. L. Carlsen. Technically it reads like a moving-picture scenario; the reader must fill in the gaps, but further than this one must praise the tale without reservation. The contrast of savage and Christian superstitions is penetrating and subtle. The scene is laid in the Philippine Islands while they were still under the rule of Spain.

The beauty and charm of old New Orleans vibrate through a novel of unusual beauty and distinction, "The Pleasant Ways of St. Medard,"<sup>4</sup> by Grace King. This work deserves permanency in America both for the richness of style and for genuine historical values. The Parish of St. Medard lay in the "Faubourg Creole" of the extremity of New Orleans that stretches down

toward the Mississippi. The time of the story is the reconstruction period following the Civil War. Through the impressions and sorrows of a delicately nurtured family whose fortunes have been ruined by the necessities of war, one recreates the atmosphere of the quaint old city as it was in ante-bellum days and feels the poignancy of memories that still linger in the minds of the older generation in the South.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's story, "The White People,"<sup>5</sup> tells of the strange experiences of a little Scotch girl, the chieftainess of a clan, who had the gift of second sight. When she was six years old she saw a band of horsemen with pale faces come riding over the moor. They set down a little brown-haired girl to be her playmate and for several years this child, whom she calls "Wee Brown Elspeth," comes and plays on the moor or in her lonely castle. It is not until the little Scotch girl is a grown young lady that she discovers that Elspeth and the other "White People" she has seen are the dead. This story is written in a most simple, convincing style and there is a double fascination in the narrative to those who are fortunate enough to be familiar with the Scotch Highlands, where one actually feels the thinness of the veil that separates the living from those whom we call the dead.

Charles Marriott's "Davenport"<sup>6</sup> will please those who like a carefully written mystery story. The question of the duality of the human mind, of the curious intelligence and unexplained fact knowledge sometimes displayed by the subjective mind, will interest students of occult phenomena and believers in spiritualism. Harry Belsire, the son of a Gloucestershire vicar, baffles his close friends by sudden gleams of learning and personality that are inexplicable from the point of view of his normal mental and moral functioning. The argument seems to be that there are in all persons unknown realms of the ego.

Mr. John Cooper Powys' novel, "Rodmoor,"<sup>7</sup> contains curious character studies of interest to the psychologist, freakish personalities on or over the verge of madness placed in contrast with those that are sane and normal. There is little reality either in the characterization or in the gloomy region of Rodmoor, where most of the action takes place. Even the sea that washes its moors is such an ocean as Poe might have visioned sweeping the shores of a twilight land where the elemental powers hold dominion. The puppets of Mr. Powys' pen are driven on to their unhappy fates in a narrative that is morbidly brilliant, and in which the concreteness of description only emphasizes the ascendancy of Nature's malign powers over the destinies of men. The book is dedicated to the spirit of Emily Brontë and belongs in the same category as "Wuthering Heights."

<sup>1</sup> The Crystal Age. By W. H. Hudson. Dutton. 316 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> The Magic of Malaya. By Cuthbert Harrison. John Lane. 240 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> The Taming of Calinga. By C. L. Carlsen. Dutton. 239 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>4</sup> The Pleasant Ways of Medard. By Grace King. Holt. 338 pp. \$1.40.

<sup>5</sup> The White People. By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Harper. 112 pp. \$1.20.

<sup>6</sup> Davenport. By Charles Marriott. John Lane. 374 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>7</sup> Rodmoor. By John Cooper Powys. Shaw. 460 pp. \$1.50.

A striking novel, "Regiment of Women,"<sup>1</sup> by Clemence Dane, presents a picture of the abnormal hothouse conditions sometimes arising in girls' schools where teachers take advantage of the strong affections of adolescent girls toward older women of attractive personality. Claire Hartill, the mistress of an English school of established reputation, while outwardly a capable instructress, indulges in a species of spiritual vampirism with her favorites. This book purports to be a "first novel," but its descriptive and psychological brilliancy equal that of the best work offered by writers of modern fiction.

"The Wilderness,"<sup>2</sup> is the most satisfying love story Robert Hichens has written. It expresses the conviction that true marriage, because of its spiritual austerities, cannot be invalidated by an emotional sin arising from conditional human misery. The story deals with the personalities of two women, one the mother-type, the other the

perverse creature of unbridled passion. These women typify to the novelist the cities of Athens and Constantinople that serve in the presentation of a moral comparison of purity and sensualism.

"El Supremo,"<sup>3</sup> by Edward Lucas White, is a vigorous novel of immense historical value which pictures Paraguay under Dr. José Rodriguez de Francia, the great Dictator who ruled the country from 1813 to 1840. He is revealed in this novel as history and the wealth of anecdotal material which gathers about his life have depicted him. The minor characters of the book are also in the main historical. The author writes that the romantic conditions presented are those of a strange colony of Spanish aristocrats isolated amid wildernesses in their affluent Arcadia with all the trappings of an exotic social atmosphere, gaudy attire and exquisite manners, who plotted to overthrow the long-suffering despot who was to exterminate them.

## TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

**Paraguay.** By W. H. Koebel. Scribner's. 348 pp. Ill. \$3.

The author of this book calls Paraguay the most romantic State in South America. Its inland situation has made Paraguay's history distinctive from that of most of the other South American countries. Perhaps North Americans need to be reminded of the fact that Paraguay was the first nucleus of civilization in the southeastern portion of South America. About half of the present volume is historical, but there are interesting chapters on the Paraguay of to-day, with accounts of the trade, cattle industry, immigration, and city life.

**Idle Days in Patagonia.** By W. H. Hudson. Dutton. 249 pp. \$1.50.

When the country below Viedma and the Rio Negro was an unknown wilderness, Mr. W. H. Hudson went to Patagonia to secure specimens of a rare species of birds. A bullet wound under the kneecap enforced a period of idleness, and "Idle Days in Patagonia" was the result. There is great literary charm and sound educational value in this series of delightful sketches. They have all the romantic flavor of a previous book, "The Purple Land," in combination with facts of natural history and observations dear to the nature-lover.

**The Andes of Southern Peru.** By Isaiah Bowman, New York. Holt. 336 pp. \$3.

This is the report of a geographic reconnaissance of the Peruvian Andes along the seventy-third meridian. The work was done by the Yale Peruvian Expedition of 1911. The director of the expedition, Mr. Bowman, in making his report, departs from the routine character of such documents. The first portion of the work

is devoted to what the director terms "human geography," and is introduced by letting four Peruvians tell what manner of country they live in. One of these men is a forest dweller, another an eastern valley planter, another a highland shepherd, and the fourth is a coastal planter. The information that they impart about their country is typical of the material that was sought by Mr. Bowman in the preparation of his report. Throughout the work he has emphasized human problems and the geographical basis of human character. The volume is supplied with numerous pictures and maps.

**In Canada's Wonderful Northland.** By W. Tees Curran and H. A. Calkins, B. Sc. Putnam's. 344 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

An account of a trip to the east coast of Hudson Bay made by canoe, motorboat, and dog team in the summer and autumn of 1912. There are detailed descriptions of many regions of northeastern Canada that are quite undeveloped and only slightly known as yet to the Canadians of the settled provinces. Sixty illustrations and maps accompany the volume.

**Going Abroad Overland.** By David M. Steele. Putnam's. 197 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

The impressions of an American who has repeatedly visited the Far West of his own country and finds much to admire in the scenery of that part of the world. To Dr. Steele the people that he has encountered in his journeys beyond the Rockies are not less interesting than the places.

**China Inside Out.** By George A. Miller. Abingdon Press. 180 pp. Ill. \$1.

A series of terse, vivid records of an American missionary's contact with Chinamen in China. Bishop Bashford describes these sketches as "straightforward reports of laboratory experiments in spiritual life."

<sup>1</sup> Regiment of Women. By Clemence Dane. Macmillan. 413 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> The Wilderness. By Robert Hichens. Stokes. 583 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> El Supremo. By Edward Lucas White. Dutton. 700 pp. \$1.90.

**Tigerland.** By C. E. Gouldsbury. Dutton. 261 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

In this volume a former member of the Indian Police gives his personal reminiscences of forty years' sport and adventure in Bengal.

**Hygiene in Mexico.** By Alberto J. Pani, C. E. Translated by Ernest L. de Gogorza. Putnam's. 206 pp. \$1.50.

The Mexican engineer who makes this contribution to the sanitation of his country was a member of the joint Mexican-American Commission which met last summer at New London.

He discusses the questions of nutrition and dwellings and makes general recommendations looking to the physical and economic improvement of the people.

**Highways and Byways in Nottinghamshire.** By J. B. Firth. With illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. Macmillan. 426 pp. Ill. \$2.

A pleasant account of an English county rich in historical associations, and especially interesting in its relation to several of the best-known families of England. The drawings by Frederick L. Griggs picture the county architecture effectively.

## MANUALS OF HEALTH AND HYGIENE

**A Layman's Handbook of Medicine, with Special Reference to Social Workers.** By Richard C. Cabot, M. D. Houghton, Mifflin. 513 pp. \$2.

In the preparation of this handbook Dr. Cabot has had particularly in mind the needs of groups of social workers, to whom certain of the chapters had been given in the form of lectures. It is a truly "popular" treatment of the most vital topics in the field of modern medical science. In the author's own words, he has attempted "to boil medicine down to the essentials needed by the general public and yet to avoid making it tasteless."

**Consumption and Its Cure by Physical Exercise.** By Filip Sylvan, M. D. Dutton. \$1.25.

Dr. Sylvan's experiments in curing tuberculosis by means of properly adjusted physical exercise have been tested in England and given satisfactory results. His theory is one that is well known, that if by some means the latent vital forces of the body can be aroused to super-activity tuberculosis germs are rendered harmless. This book is heartily recommended to all those interested in the cure of tuberculosis or who have predisposition to the disease.

**The Elements of Physiology and Sanitation.** By Louis J. Rettger, Ph. D. A. S. Barnes Co. 389 pp. Ill. 80 cents.

A new text-book of great service to teachers of these subjects and to students who wish to drive beneath the surface of facts for the underlying reasons of their existence. Many simple experiments are included. Explanatory illustrations, a discussion of the problems of health and disease, natural resistance and immunity to disease, and other matters pertinent to the study of physiology make this a particularly valuable text-book. The author is Professor of Physiology in the Indiana State Normal School.

**Health and Disease: Their Determining Factors.** By Roger I. Lee, M. D. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 378 pp. \$1.75.

The author of this volume is Professor of Hygiene in Harvard University and visiting physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. The many problems of health and dis-

ease of which the average individual should have knowledge are presented in a scholarly, unbiased manner in non-technical terms. The author believes that a dissemination of knowledge such as this book contains would go far toward establishing preventive measures against disease in the communities facing many health problems. The "Hygiene of the Mind and Nervous System," "Cancer," "Occupational Diseases," "Air and Insect-Borne Diseases," "Habit-Forming Drugs," "Food, Air, Exercise, and Work," are among the topics. It will prove a valuable addition to every household library.

**Alcohol: Its Influence on Mind and Body.** By Edwin F. Bowers, M. D. Edward J. Clode. 207 pp. \$1.25.

The wreckage left in the wake of this "emperor of drugs," alcohol, is spread before the public in a perspective of collected facts in this energetic work. The facts contradict the opinion of many intelligent persons that moderate drinking does the individual no harm. Scientific tests, hospital records, and life-insurance tables prove this view to be a false one. All persons interested in the increasing enactment of temperance laws will be pleased with this book.

**What to Eat and When.** By Susanna Cocroft. Putnam. 366 pp.

**Let's Be Healthy in Mind and Body.** By Susanna Cocroft. Putnam. 334 pp. Ill.

**The Woman Worth While.** By Susanna Cocroft. Putnam. 217 pp. Ill.

Three books that present the various aspects of Miss Susanna Cocroft's excellent system of physical culture. They are among the most sensible and praiseworthy books of the kind accessible to the general public. A thorough perusal of their contents and the taking of their advice will do much to stop doctors' bills and ensure health and beauty in women. It is well to understand that these volumes are not discursive essays, but page after page of detailed information and instruction easily comprehended by even the veriest tyro in the ways of corrective hygiene. Properly applied, this system ensures a perfect balance of mental, moral, and physical health. The price of the three volumes is \$3.95.

## BOOKS CONCERNING WOMAN AND THE HOME

**Great Inspirers.** By J. A. Zahm. 271 pp. \$1.50.

The Reverend J. A. Zahm, an authority on South America and one of the members of the Roosevelt expedition to that country, writes most persuasively of the capabilities of women as the friends and advisers of men in a recent volume, "Great Inspirers." He has taken as examples of women who deserved this title the Roman woman Paula and her gifted daughter, the virgin, Eustochium, who were privileged to collaborate with Saint Jerome in his labors in translating the Bible and providing copious commentaries thereon; and also that Beatrice Portinari, whom Dante loved with pure devotion—"Che egli amo, 'con pura benivolenza.'" Dr. Zahm hopes that this book will encourage someone to undertake a comprehensive work on the subject.

**Woman.** By Vance Thompson. Dutton. 229 pp. \$1.25.

A book every woman will want to read. A vigorous discussion of woman's place in different civilizations and a ringing appeal to modern woman to cease being what man has made her, "a Strasbourg goose," and come out in the open as a human being, shoulder to shoulder with men. Mr. Thompson asserts that there are three inalienable rights of women: Human freedom, the exact degree of freedom in the economic and industrial world accorded man, and the right of the city—"in civitatem"—the equal and unhampered right which another human being is permitted to exercise in the state, whether that right consists in voting, being voted for, in making laws or administering them. He thinks that eugenics and birth-control are matters that will take care of themselves without corrective legislation when women realize the full stature of God-intended womanhood.

**A-B-C of Cooking.** By Christine Terhune Herrick. Harper. 110 pp. 50 cents.

A practical handbook covering the subjects: furnishing the kitchen, ordinary methods of cookery, food and work, breadmaking, the preparation of soups, vegetables, meats, sweets, and "leftovers," and the best methods of canning, preserving, and pickling.

**A-B-C of Home Saving.** By Lissie C. Farmer. Harper. 114 pp. 50 cents.

Helpful suggestions for the untrained housewife, or the beginner in the art of housekeeping. Thrift and economy, advice as to expert buying, bargains, dressmaking, heating, furnishing, the use of discarded articles, and the value of keeping expense accounts are covered in a small volume that will slip easily into the pocket of a kitchen apron.

**Needlework Without "Specimens."** By Ellen P. Claydon and C. A. Claydon. Dutton. 237 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

A valuable text-book by the head mistress of the Chuckery Council School and the sewing

mistress of the Tantarra Mixed School, at Walsall, England, that undertakes the exposition of the teaching of needlework in a sensible and practical manner, such as to enable the child to be self-helpful and to render preparation for the studies of arithmetic and drawing. The basis of the system is not art needlework, but utility needlework, which will be useful in the care of children and the home-building of the future.

**Vesper Talks to Girls.** By Laura A. Knott. Houghton, Mifflin. 189 pp. \$1.50.

These talks are intimate preachers given on Sunday afternoons by the principal of one of the best-known academies for girls in America to her pupils. They are intended for girls younger than college age, to whom even the progress of education presents certain complexities. Those who wish to give a helpful book to growing girls will find these "talks" full of inspiration and creative idealism.

**Arts and Crafts.** Special Number International Studio. John Lane. \$2.50.

A review of the work executed in the leading art schools of Great Britain and Ireland. This perspective on British and Irish art schools is of intense interest both to students and teachers in this country for purposes of comparison and the stimulation of effort. Architectural designs, hand-wrought carved furniture, bookbinding, embroidery dress designs, book illustrations, designs for stained glass, painted wood, bas-reliefs, jewelry, dress fabrics, fashions, laces, etc., are included among the many illustrations. Sketches of the history and progress of the various schools show the steady growth of a general interest in art work. Exercises in design by boys of fifteen and seventeen years at the Birmingham Municipal School of Art show the extraordinary feeling for design and form possessed by these young artisans who are being trained to meet the demand for skilled draughtsmen and designers.

**Speaking of Home.** By Lillian Hart Tryon. Houghton, Mifflin. 205 pp. \$1.

The essays of a contented woman who writes like a feminine David Grayson and makes fine adventures of all the necessities of the household. The graceful text is upheld by this underlying philosophy: "The house is not a shelter, nor office, nor abode, nor even a home merely. It is the dwelling place of souls."

**One Thousand Shorter Ways Around the House.** By Mae Savell Groy. Putnam. 327 pp. \$1.50.

One of the best books that can be obtained on the arts of general housekeeping and all the facilities of household efficiency. The various suggestions are arranged in categories which save the reader much time and make the volume doubly useful as a quick reference in emergencies.

# FINANCIAL NEWS

## I.—THE FARM LOAN BOND AS AN INVESTMENT

**S**HORT crops and a war emergency have given the question of foodstuffs greater importance than it has ever had in this country. Everywhere there is the suggestion of forcing production of grain and potatoes. Lawns and back lots are to be plowed up and the irreverent would have golf courses and tennis courts turned to the uses of Nature.

There seems to be an intimate relation between \$2.25 a bushel wheat, \$13 a barrel flour and \$9 a bushel seed potatoes and the new Farm Loan Board which makes its débüt coincident with the greatest food crisis the United States has known. The function of this body is to encourage agriculture through the easy financing of a farmer's requirements. The main difference between a successful corporation and one that constantly skims along on thin ice is frequently that of the "overhead charge," of which interest, discounts, etc., are leading elements. The farmer, too, who can borrow on easy terms has the best success among those who have to go into the money market for accommodation, and when he is charged 7, 8, and 10 per cent. with commissions and bonuses his "overhead" absorbs all profits, even when farm products carry a good average price.

The popular name of the Federal Farm Loan Act is the Rural Credits Bill. This title gets closer to the people or those who take advantage of the new legislation. Congress passed it in order that farmers might obtain money on farm mortgages at "reasonable rates of interest." In a broad way the idea was to furnish the funds whose employment would be carried out in a definite plan looking to the establishment of a well-rounded out farm which would be a permanent paying investment for the owner. It helps to build larger barns, to buy modern machinery by which the problem of insufficient farm labor would be solved, to stock the farm with well-bred cattle or poultry or to start orchards a-growing.

In other words, the unit in the Farm Loan plan that happens to be closest to the particular individual as borrower and to his problems seeks to get him started in a manner

that will insure success and steer him away from the fads of agriculture whose cost the lowest rates of interest conceivable could not counteract.

We have not yet gone so far in the co-operative way as Germany, where the loan idea has been carried to its best results and where the government places a premium on thrift and attention to farming details and productivity of the land and grants a second mortgage under certain conditions of efficiency, and where also the small local organizations are able to obtain a third mortgage by pledging their united support to one another. This may come, though not until the need of or demand for highly intensive cultivation is greater than it is to-day in America.

The Farm Loan Act was not made for emergency. It does not at once adjust itself to a crisis, as does the Federal Reserve Act, in automatically releasing abundant supplies of currency where there is a threatened stringency. In the present instance it is doubtful whether there will be any more wheat planted when winter wheat shows the lowest condition for April in a generation than there would have been without the recent act. The farmer will not be influenced to buy more seed when seed is high because of the ability to borrow under the act at a rate of interest to which he is not accustomed. The country bank still fits best into this situation; for it can act promptly and to the best requirements of the borrower. Some disposition that has arisen to regard the Farm Loan bonds as a war emergency bond should be at once dismissed. The coincidence between the war and the probable initial offering of the bonds is accidental. There are no indications that the issuance of bonds has been increased or retarded by our entrance into the war, which was not thought of when the act was enacted.

Bearing an interest rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and commanding a premium of 1 to 2 per cent. over par, the Farm Loan bonds will constitute an important member of the family of government issues. Judging from the present applications there may be as many

as \$150,000,000 issued and offered this year. They will have to compete with the greatest volume of straight government bonds ever placed at one time by a nation and with foreign government issues that yield from 5½ to 6½ per cent. and are now looked upon as superlative investments. To their advantage, however, is the great renaissance in farming and planting and stock and poultry raising, the evidence that great insurance corporations have been turning from corporation securities to farm loans, and the desire of every careful investor and conscientious trustee to have his capital where it will not depreciate and be near the land in a period following the war that promises grave adjustments all along the financial line.

The farm-loan bond is a first mortgage on farms and their appurtenances. Before the mortgage is executed the value of the property is appraised under government inspection. The borrowing capacity of the mortgagee is 50 per cent. of the indicated value of his farm. In other words, the appraisal must show a value twice as great as the money loaned. As additional security the bonds are supported by the deposit of the stock in the Land Bank which the borrower owns. Supplementing this is the individual liability of each stockholder to the extent of 5 per cent. At any time the Farm Loan Bank may call upon the Land Bank for further protection in the way of additional security. It would seem, therefore, as though all avenues of protection had been well guarded and that the holder of the bond had about as safe a document as it is possible to create.

There are other features which make the investment in Farm Loan bonds very attractive from the standpoint of security. One refers to the amortization plan. This is to encourage thrift and at the same time it adds constantly to the equity contained in the mortgage. The borrower may pay off the loan, in whole or in part, at any interest period. It is presumed that the life of the bonds will be twenty years, perhaps with renewal privileges, and that they will be redeemable after five years. Under an amortization scheme the borrower of \$1000 could cancel his mortgage in ten years by an annual payment of \$129.50 if the interest rate were 5 per cent., or \$135.87 if it were 6 per cent. For twenty years the annual payment at 5 per cent. would be \$80.24 and for forty years \$58.28. Amortization in real-

estate mortgages is steadily becoming a recognized element and the best stabilizer of the value of a mortgage if the yearly payments are large enough to absorb a moderate amount of depreciation in land or property valuations.

So much for the intrinsic worth of these bonds. What may be styled a more or less artificial value is given by their exemption from all taxation, as income, State and municipal taxes and the legal authority that guardians of trust funds have to invest in them. They are also proper as security for public deposits.

The interest rate on the Federal Farm Loan Bonds is 4½ per cent. The first authorization will be at a figure between 101 and 102. Inasmuch as their introduction will coincide with that of the government bond issue of \$5,000,000,000, the reception will not be a fair test of their standing with the investing public.

The average interest rate on \$4,000,000,000 of farm loans the country over is nearly 7½ per cent. The proposal by the Federal Farm Loan Board to fix a flat rate of 5 per cent. would mean an annual saving of about \$100,000,000 if all loans were transferred into the new system. The smallest demand for this accommodation will come from New England, where agricultural development is slow, and the rate of interest low, 5.3 per cent. in New Hampshire and 5.6 per cent. in Vermont and Massachusetts, and the greatest from the South, Southwest and from the Northwestern States. North Dakota and Montana have both exhibited a very lively interest. The Eastern investor will be able to secure a participation in some of the choicest agricultural land in the world whose development has been checked by 10 per cent. rates of interest and which, with an ability to borrow at half this rate, will forge ahead in the next few years.

While these bonds do not carry a government guarantee in any form they have the better element of representing equities that can pay their own way, and this really is the essential factor in investment appraisal. There seems to be no fear among private makers of farm mortgages that their market will be undermined by the government issues. They believe that the farmer who has to pay 5 per cent. would prefer doing business with the individual or corporation and relieve himself of the trouble of engaging in the various operations associated with the Farm Bank system.

## II.—INVESTORS' QUERIES AND ANSWERS

### No. 834. UTILITY BONDS—SOME INVESTMENT TERMS EXPLAINED

I would be pleased to receive your opinion as to what I should purchase in order to invest a thousand or so to secure the best rate of interest with safety. Would also like to have you explain the meaning of the following when applied to bonds: registered, refunding, debenture, coupon, convertible, collateral trust.

We are of the opinion that in such a general investment situation as the one now existing, the better opportunities for the safe employment of funds at a satisfactory rate of net income are to be found among well-secured public utility bonds, preferably first mortgage issues on properties of established earning capacity, or issues underlying some of the older and better constituted holding companies. In this class of bonds it is possible nowadays to get a pretty high average degree of underlying security along with an average net income yield of somewhere in the neighborhood of 5½ per cent. And it is this general class of bonds which we think is likely to be the least affected by the unsettled investment conditions created by the entry of the United States into the European war.

To explain briefly the meaning of the various terms you mention:

A bond is said to be registered when the names of the holders are recorded on the books of the issuing corporation. Registered bonds are payable, principal or interest, or both principal and interest, only to the persons in whose names they are registered. Such bonds are distinguished in this respect from coupon bonds, which get their name from the fact that they have attached to them small certificates, or "coupons," representing each instalment of interest as it becomes due and payable. To collect interest on such bonds it is necessary only to cut off the proper coupon and present it at one's bank for collection or payment, whereas interest on fully registered bonds is paid by check sent directly from the offices of the issuing corporations.

A refunding bond issue is one that is created and sold for the purpose of "refunding," as the name implies, or paying off an older issue of securities. There is little significance, by the way, in this term as indicating the fundamental security of a bond. In other words, there are a good many refunding bonds that are exactly as good, or better, intrinsically as a good many first-mortgage bonds.

A debenture bond is one that is not secured by mortgage on property of any kind, but is merely based upon the credit of the issuing corporation.

A convertible bond is one containing provisions for its conversion on definitely prescribed terms into other securities—in most cases into either the preferred or common stock of the issuing corporation.

A collateral trust bond is one whose security consists not of tangible property, but of other stocks or bonds.

### No. 835. INVESTING FOR A FULL FIVE PER CENT

I have several thousand dollars deposited in savings banks which pay 4 per cent. I do not want to speculate with this money, but desire some safe investments. How would you invest it? It must bring me more than 4 per cent. Let me know what you would do, if you were in my place.

As a general proposition, to be considered only in the light of the few details you give us about

your situation, we think we should be inclined to suggest, in addition to a few choice public utility bonds of the well-seasoned class yielding a trifle more than 5 per cent., some of the long-term railroad bonds, not necessarily of the strictly gilt edge "legal" class, but issues abundantly secured as to both principal and interest and selling partly for technical reasons at prices to yield a full 5 per cent. on the investment. Just to illustrate, we might mention one or two issues of this class, such as Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line first mortgage 5s, series B; and Southern Pacific-Central Pacific collateral trust 4s.

We believe that bonds like these could be purchased now with every expectation that they would prove satisfactory to hold for income purposes, and that in the long run they would maintain their market positions well.

### No. 836. TWO SOUTH AMERICAN BONDS

I am interested in Argentine Government 6's, maturing in 1920, to yield 5.70 per cent., and Sao Paulo, Brazil, 6's, maturing in 1921, to yield 6 per cent. I have been told these bonds are very desirable. What is your opinion? Are they safe, conservative investments? Have they any objectionable features which our domestic bonds do not have?

We should perhaps point out, first of all, that investments which are in all respects conservative, especially in the category of bonds, cannot be had to yield such a relatively high rate of net income as 6 per cent. on the average. But we believe that in the cases of the two bonds under consideration the reasons for the relatively high yields are not altogether reasons having to do with deficiency of underlying security. The present credit positions of the government of the Argentine nation and of the municipality of Sao Paulo are not as strong as they might be, but we are not aware of any indications that the bonds in question are likely to prove other than ultimately safe principal and interest. They should, therefore, prove satisfactory to hold for income purposes.

### No. 837. ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO BONDS —REORGANIZED COMPANY

I am a trustee for a fund belonging to a woman who must depend on the interest from the fund for a modest living. This fund held two Frisco refunding 4 per cent. bonds bought at 82. When the road came out of the receivers' hands, the holders of these bonds were given prior lien and adjustment bonds. Do you believe the new bonds are worth keeping, or would you advise selling them?

It seems to us that the reorganization of this railroad has placed it in a fairly strong position, and we are inclined to think that after a reasonable period of time the new securities that were given in exchange for the old are not unlikely to sell at higher prices. In your place, we should not endeavor to make any change in the present bond market. But the securities in question are not of trust fund character, and we think it would be advisable for you to sell at such time as you found it possible to get out even on the original investment, or possibly at a small profit. We say this, granting even that the circumstances surrounding the creation of the trust in this case are such that you are not bound to observe rigid principles like those which govern the investment of trust funds in the more conservative states—New York, for example.